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USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

PRESS SURVEYS FROM
SOVIET SOUTHERN REPUBLICS

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16 May 1985

USSR REPORT
POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

PRESS SURVEYS FROM SOVIET SOUTHERN REPUBLICS

This report consists of editorial reports of articles found in the press of the southern republics of the Soviet Union which include the Transcaucasian republics of Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia; the Central Asian republics of Kirghizia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan. Selections are unique to the native-language press of the indicated republics. The surveys contain material on political affairs, economics, social, cultural, international and military issues.

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ARMENIAN SSR

Economics

SOCIAL SECURITY IN ARMENIA DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian on 23 December 1984 carries on page 3 a 1,100-word article by Armenian SSR Deputy Minister for Social Security Harutyun Sharbatyan entitled "Comprehensive Approach to Social Security." Since 1 November 1981 the minimum pension payment increased for 72,200 persons, representing an overall monthly sum of R 352,000. Effective 1 January 1983, social security officials, successfully implementing government decisions, have been awarding a 20 percent old-age pension supplement to persons with a continuous term of employment. Approximately 40,000 pensioners have taken advantage of this. The average pay of workers and employees retiring last year was R 199, and the average old-age pension was R 83. The author notes that 415,000 persons are presently receiving pensions and benefits in this republic. This figure comprises 13 percent of the population. Funds allocated to social security are steadily growing. This year they totalled R 226 million, R 10.3 million more than in the previous year.

The author mentions appreciable changes made in the situation regarding homes for the elderly and disabled. Facilities have increased, and quality of services has improved. New homes for the elderly with all services and amenities are being built. A special kind of residence home is operating in Armenia: it accepts pensioners who are not in need of constant care. Conditions in the retirement homes are constantly being improved. More than R 1 million are being spent each year on this.

One of the most important tasks of the social security system is the correct and prompt approval and disbursement of pensions to citizens. Considerable effort is being exerted in this area and fewer mistakes are being made. Former defenders of the homeland receive special attention, privileges and benefits. In the last 3 years alone 5,600 disabled war veterans have been sent to sanatoria for medical treatment and approximately 1,500 have received delivery of automobiles upon payment. Credit totalling R 210,000 has been extended for apartment construction for 78 war veterans. Telephones have been placed in the apartments of 4,705 war veterans and 2,249 disabled veterans. At the present time approximately 41 percent of old-age pensioners and 41.4 percent of disabled veterans are working in various branches and sectors of the economy.

FOREIGN DEMOGRAPHERS IN ARMENIA

[Editorial Report] Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian on 26 December 1984 carries on page 4 a 200-word Armenpress report on the importance of demographic research. It notes the arrival of representatives from Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Cuba, Costa Rica, Liberia, Mexico, Mauritius, Nigeria, Tanzania, Yugoslavia and other countries in Yerevan to take part in UN-sponsored practical familiarization in the field of demography and planning.

CUTTING CONIFERS FOR NEW YEAR ILLEGAL

[Editorial Report] Yerevan AVANGARD in Armenian on 26 December 1984 carries on page 3 a 300-word article by Zori Balayan (Armenpress) entitled: "Preserve Each Tree." Pursuant to a decision by the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers, it is prohibited to cut conifers to be used as Christmas trees for the New Year's holidays. This law has been in force for the past 4 years. In the past, every year up to half a million conifers were chopped down for the holidays. The manufacture of artificial trees has now increased and efforts are to be made to improve their quality in order to fully satisfy the requirements of the public. The author stresses the specific danger of chopping down trees in Armenia, especially in winter, when the seasonal poor air circulation worsens air pollution.

TRAFFIC-CAUSED POLLUTION DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian on 27 December 1984 carries on page 4 a 1,000-word article by R. Markosyan entitled "City-M-1 Is Getting Into the Act." The author discusses air pollution caused specifically by carbon monoxide emitted by motor vehicles. Studies show that in Yerevan there is an abnormally high level of carbon monoxide in the air during the day, especially during the "peak" hours. The article discusses the problem and new means by which to combat it. Since the main arteries carry heavy traffic, it is necessary to decrease traffic density by building roads bypassing downtown Yerevan or running parallel and renovating existing streets to reduce jamming of traffic at intersections. The streets in Yerevan are already handling the limit of traffic they were designed to handle, and many streets are exceeding their capacity. As an illustration, one street is handling 3,000-3,400 vehicles instead of the anticipated 1,000-1,500. The author mentions the "City-M-1," a new system planned for automated traffic flow control. The system involves a single traffic control center containing a computer, with a network of buried cables running to peripheral equipment at various locations. This system will provide capability to TV-monitor the efficiency of traffic flow in its various phases from a central location. Use of the system will increase traffic flow by 20-25 percent, will decrease traffic accidents by 10 percent and will result in fuel savings. To insure positive results, however, it is imperative that motorists and pedestrians obey traffic rules.

International

26TH ANNIVERSARY OF CUBAN REVOLUTION MARKED IN ARMENIA

[Editorial Report] Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian on 30 December 1984 carries on page 4 a 400-word Armenpress article entitled: "Glorious Anniversary of the Cuban People." A festive meeting was held in Yerevan on 28 December on the occasion of the 26th anniversary of the Cuban Revolution. Speeches were made, praising the many achievements of the Cuban people under the leadership of the Communist Party and stating that the revolution brought freedom to the Cuban workers and has encouraged other peoples of Latin America to start fighting for their national and social freedom.

Political Affairs

EFFECTIVENESS OF RURAL IDEOLOGICAL WORK DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 1 December 1984 carries on page 2 a 350-word Azerinform report on a seminar for rural ideological workers held in Jalilabad at which "questions on the perfecting of work in ideological education, increasing its level and effectiveness and improving ideological guarantees in the fulfillment of economic plans" were discussed. "Secretaries for ideological questions in oblast, city and rayon party committees, editors from city and rayon newspapers and ideological activists from the Jalilabad Raykom are participating in the work of the seminar." The keynote speech was given by A. F. Dashdemirov, director of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee Propaganda and Agitation Department on "Perfecting the organization of work in ideational education and increasing its effectiveness."

CADRE PROBLEM DISCUSSED BY IDEOLOGISTS

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 5 December 1984 carries on page 2 a 1,650-word Azerinform report on the seminar for rural ideological workers held in Jalilabad. It was noted that "speakers, when discussing shortcomings in the activity of party organizations, demonstrated that there is often no control over the implementation of decrees which have been passed, and that the problem of selecting, educating and training ideological cadres remains a serious problem. This work is not conducted in an organized manner and does not always convey a creative character. In planning ideological activity the way is open to formalism much of the time."

PROPAGANDA LECTURES TO BE IMPROVED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 27 December 1984 carries on page 3 a 700-word Azerinform report on a seminar held to discuss increasing the role of lectures in propaganda conducted on the workers' communist education. "Seminar participants, focusing their attention on unresolved questions, spoke of the need to perfect the means, forms and methods of ideological education, increasing its effectiveness and strengthening control over the quality of lectures. It is also deemed necessary to direct the attention of primary organizations to the end results of the ideological-political and spiritual education of the workers." It was also stressed that the "knowledge" Society "should strengthen its relationship with the creative

organizations of the republic and draw the intellectuals engaged in the arts more broadly and actively into political work."

BETTER IMPLEMENTATION OF DIRECTIVES STRESSED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 6 December 1984 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word lead editorial stressing the importance of acting on directives. It is pointed out that "some raykoms and gorkoms are not complying with directives to the necessary extent. The organization of controls and following through on execution in the activity of certain party committees does not completely conform to demands of the 26th CPSU Party Congress." It is added that "as stated at the September (1984) plenum of the AzCP Central Committee, numerous decrees are passed on a variety of questions, but no action is taken. For example, the Aghdash Raykom has discussed questions of the activity of the rayon Komsomol committee five times in the last 3 years and has heard an accounting by the first secretary of the rayon Komsomol committee three times. Because no thought has been given to taking action, decrees remain dangling in the air. In the sector of acting on decrees, the way has been opened to shortcomings in the activity of the Dashkesen, Zangilan, Gusar and other party committees."

CENSUS-TAKING PROBLEMS DEFINED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 21 December 1984 carries on page 3 a 1,300-word article by Khalil Mammadov, chief of the Azerbaijan SSR Central Statistics Administration, on problems in taking the 1985 census. "Not everywhere is the selection of cadres for taking the census approached responsibly. This question has been resolved with definite difficulties in Aghdash, Barda, Zagatala, Gubadly and Khachmaz rayons. Deputies appointed by chiefs of a number of rayon (city) information-tabulation stations (centers) for the preparatory stages of questioning began their work late." It is also pointed out that "the organization of mass information work has a special importance. The goals, duties and importance of the questionnaire must be explained to the population in a believable manner."

SUPERFICIALITY, APATHY ASSAILED BY MINISTER OF CULTURE

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri on 21 December 1984 carries on page 5 an 1,800-word article by Zakir Bagirov, Azerbaijan SSR minister of culture, based on his address to the recent joint plenum of the Azerbaijan creative unions and organizations. He noted that "it is a pity that we still come across superficial approaches to life, limitations of world-view and patriotic apathy." It is added that "we do not always see our writers making full use of their creative powers. Occasionally, some of them talk more about earnings or money than about creative questions." Generally, it is pointed out that writers, composers and artists' activities "do not go beyond the immediate circle of their personal interests."

1985 ECONOMIC PLANS SET FORTH

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 18 December 1984 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word lead editorial on Azerbaijan Gosplan's plan of economic development for 1985. "The state plan involves the further development of all sectors of the republic's economy. The amount of national income has been projected with a growth of 4.9 percent and calculated at a sum of more than 12 billion rubles. Industrial production will increase by 4.4 percent and consumer goods by 4.9 percent. More than 50 percent of the absolute growth will be obtained in the intensive development of the progressive sectors of industry." It is added that "real per capita income in the republic will increase by 4 percent; average monthly salaries of workers and bureaucrats will reach 161.4 rubles, and that of kolkhozniks 180 rubles."

ENERGY WASTE CRITICIZED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 22 December 1984 carries on page 3 a 900-word article by M. Imanov, chief of the Azerbaijan SSR Main Energy and Electricity Production Administration, noting that "there are many shortcomings in our work. It is no secret that the way is open to the waste of energy and fuel. Fundamental resources set aside for the development of the electricity network have not been mastered completely, existing resources are not being exploited enough and the way has been open to accidents. Our collective will implement effective measures in order to eliminate these shortcomings quickly."

WATER RESOURCE PLANNING OUTLINED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 30 December 1984 carries on page 2 a 1,500-word report on an interview with Rafi Mammadov, director of the Azerbaijan Scientific Research Institute for Water Problems, on current problems being examined at his institute. It is pointed out that "the increasing inadequacy of water resources can slow down the development of land reclamation in the republic. Thus, the major duty of the scientific research which will be conducted to the year 2000 consists of searching for new water sources and eliminating the effects of insufficient water on the planned development of economic sectors." It is added that "in the future, irrigation systems converging 600,000 hectares must be rebuilt and the situation of land reclamation of 900,000 hectares must be improved." It is noted that "while the amount of land reclamation being done is great, the question is not quantitative but qualitative. The establishment of agro-industrial organizations and the improvement of the economic mechanism will make it possible to make maximum use of the achievements of irrigation agriculture." It is added that "the duty of planning and research organizations is to solve all the emerging questions and evaluate the socio-economic and ecological results of this work."

ENERGY WASTE CRITICIZED BY PEOPLE'S CONTROLLERS

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 4 December 1984 carries on pages 1 and 2 a 5,300-word report on a meeting of Azerbaijani people's control activists at which organizations responsible for wasting fuel and electrical energy were criticized. It is pointed out that "although it is odd, the waste of fuel and electrical energy at Azerbashenerzhi institutions has taken on a constant character. Energy waste in the first 9 months of this year reached 15,000 tons. Electrical energy losses over the plan amount to 12 percent of production. Losses in gas transport by Azergaznaglyyyat are four times higher than the norm." It is added that "in lighting residential, city and rayon centers, the situation of working according to electric and gas consumption norms is not good." It is pointed out that "material costs per ruble are exceeding defined limits."

EXPLOITATION OF UNDERGROUND WATER STRESSED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 4 December 1984 carries on page 3 a 1,850-word article by A. Shekinski, chief of the AzSSR Administration of Geology, on the need to use underground water to meet the growing demands of the population and the economy. It is pointed out that "guaranteeing the necessary quantity of high quality water for drinking and use to urban and rural residence areas has a major social importance. The superiority of underground water over processed water is that the cost of bringing it in is fixed and there is no need to purify it." It is added that at present underground water is not exploited effectively. "A significant number of the wells and drains are in poor technical shape. A large portion of the wells in use have not been equipped with regulating outlets and measuring equipment. Other than the Baku water lines, one can say that not one of the centralized water pipelines has a system to check water levels."

NEW CASPIAN SHIP-FERRY DESCRIBED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 12 December 1984 carries on page 1 a 750-word article by F. Sadygova describing the new ship-ferry, the "Sovet Tajikistany," which is being built for the Caspian Sea Maritime Administration in Yugoslavia. "The 'Sovet Tajikistany' is a fast ship with a large capacity. It will carry railroad cars, 50 automobiles and more than 200 passengers. It will cover the distance between Baku and Krasnovodsk in 9 hours, or 3 hours faster than any other ships. Next year, Yugoslav shipbuilders will send yet another ferry to the Caspian."

SCIENTIFIC PROGRESS DISCUSSED BY AZERBAIJAN GOSPLAN

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 16 December 1984 carries on page 2 a 300-word Azerinform report on a meeting of the working commission for scientific-technical progress of the Azerbaijan SSR State Planning Committee and the Academy of Sciences. The commission was established "in order to resolve the most important questions on expediting the applications of the newest achievements in science and technology." At the meeting, the following matters were discussed: "the situation of scientific research and work in progress in the sector of the creation and application of industrial robots

and manipulators, and the application of maneuverable, automated production methods in the economy of the Azerbaijan SSR, and their prospects for development," "experience in the use of non-tungsten and non-tungsten-molybdenum instrument steel in industry" and "the joint work in the development of anti-viral and anti-bacterial preparations on the basis of Azerbaijan's natural raw materials."

WORK OF CASPIAN MARITIME ADMINISTRATION EXAMINED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 15 December 1984 carries on page 1 a 2,000-word Azerinform report on the work of the Caspian Sea Maritime Administration. It is noted that "the Caspian maritime collective has fulfilled the plan for the fourth year of the 11th Five Year Plan ahead of schedule and has transported more than 1.7 million tons over the quota. Socialist obligations for reducing the cost of sea freight and raising labor productivity have been met." It is added that "along with this, there are still shortcomings and mistakes in the work of the maritime administration. They must make more profitable use of existing resources and make it a rule to fulfill the plan at the lowest cost--not at any cost. The struggle to economize to the maximum extent must be at the center of attention of all this work. Under contemporary conditions, the question is turning into one of the strategic directions for the profitability of the economy." It is pointed out that "this problem pertains directly to the Caspian Sea fleet which is one of the largest consumers of fuel-energy resources."

Social and Cultural Affairs

NEED FOR POSITIVE HEROES ON STAGE, SCREEN EXPRESSED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 18 December 1984 carries on page 3 a 1,000-word article by Professor Mehdi Mammadov on achievements and shortcomings on the Azerbaijan stage and screen. He noted that despite the recent successes in Azerbaijani dramaturgy, "it would not be correct to be satisfied with it in the complete meaning of the word. An especially great need is felt for positive and ideal heroes in works written for the stage and screen. If we were to say it in the words of Comrade K.U. Chernenko, it would be that the reader and spectator, especially the young, wish to come across their own contemporaries on the stage and screen more often so that they can believe in them, like them and imitate them."

TELEVISION STATIONS INTERFERING WITH EACH OTHER

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azerbai on 20 December 1984 carries on page 4 a 1,100-word summary of readers' complaints on the technical quality of television broadcasts, especially in mountainous regions. "In their letters viewers are complaining about the poor quality of broadcasts and interference. One must note that 12 television stations working with a 'meter's' range are interfering with each other, especially in the summer months. The low technical quality is often due to the incompetence of television transmission center workers." The availability of the All-Union Second Program is also discussed. By 1983-1984 only Baku, Kirovabad, Guba, Ali Bayramly, Pushkin,

Jalilabad, Lankeran and Lerik rayons were equipped to receive it. It is noted that the entire republic will be able to receive it by 1990.

BETTER AZERI LANGUAGE TEACHING URGED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 20 December 1984 carries on page 3 a 900-word article by Afat Gurbanov, rector of the Azerbaijan Pedagogical Institute, on shortcomings in the teaching of Azeri. "The great majority of graduates rarely read linguistic or methodological works and some are unable to make use of informative literature. In general, little thought is given to questions of language culture. Some of the graduates have difficulties in the phonetic, lexical, grammatical, even poetical analysis of texts which are taught in the schools. There are also those among the young teachers who have not sufficiently mastered the methodology of teaching the Azeri language. They find it difficult to eliminate orthographical, syntactical and stylistic mistakes made by their students, and are unable to teach proper speech and penmanship to their students."

ANTI-MULLAH CAMPAIGN CONTINUES

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 28 December 1984 carries on page 4 a 300-word compilation of responses by chairmen of rayon Soviets of People's Deputies to an article published in KOMMUNIST on 22 September which attacked Muslim activities and illegal mullahs operating in almost all parts of Azerbaijan. In all the responses it is emphasized that "controls over the places mentioned have been strengthened" and that "measures have been taken against the swindlers who put down roots in the places noted." The rayon chairmen responding were from Guba, Salyan, Aghdash, Tovus and Khachmaz.

MUSEUMS TO RESPOND TO MODERN DEMANDS

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 23 December 1984 carries on page 2 a 900-word Azerinform report on a republic seminar held on "actual questions of increasing the roles of museums in the communist education of workers." It was pointed out that "the number of museums in the republic is growing. If in 1979 there were 53 history, regional history, fine arts, memorial and other museums, today there are 98. This year alone more than 3.35 million people went to museums. Seminar participants noted that, along with this, the increase in quantity has not always resulted in a qualitative improvement in exhibitions; often, the exhibitions have been organized without a precise scientific scenario and without taking methodological recommendations into consideration." Museum workers are to try to eliminate the monotony of some exhibitions, and to try to attract more young workers and students.

TRANSLATOR, TRANSLATION PROBLEMS HIGHLIGHTED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 25 December 1984 carries on page 3 a 1,900-word interview with Azer Mustafazade, deputy chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR State Publishing Houses, Printing Plants and the Book Trade Committee, on factors relating to the development of translation work. Noting that "the preparation of translator cadres is the major question," he added

that "naturally, one must have a talent for translation. No matter what language he translates from, he must know that language. At the same time, he must often possess encyclopedic knowledge because to translate a work without knowing the milieu it describes means working blindly, in shadows. The translator must have an artistic nature and the talent to put himself in another's place." He also suggested that "writers and literary critics could give more help in training young translator cadres." It is added that "occasional articles and reviews of translations touch on major translation questions rarely." It is pointed out that numerous dictionaries and other translation aids which have gone out of print are in the process of being republished.

IMPROVEMENTS IN RUSSIAN TEACHING URGED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 26 December 1984 carries on page 3 a 400-word report on the speech made by K.N. Rakhimov, Azerbaijan SSR minister of education, at the republic plenum on "Ways of Further Improving Russian Teaching in the National School in accordance with Demands of the April (1984) Plenum of the CC CPSU, the May Plenum of the AzCP Central Committee and the Basic Directions in General Education and Trade School Reform." He noted that "there are still many shortcomings and unresolved problems in teaching Russian. One of the reasons for the students' poor knowledge of Russian is that schools are not assured of receiving specialized teaching cadres." It is added that "in a number of schools in Imishli, Ismayilly, Kelbejer and Yardymly rayons teachers without specialized education are teaching Russian. Sometimes the teachers themselves have a poor knowledge of Russian."

CIRCUMCISION DISCUSSION IN SCIENCE JOURNAL CRITICIZED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 28 December 1984 carries on page 3 a 1,200-word report on the contents of the "Knowledge" Society monthly magazine ELM VA HAYAT [Science and Life] by the KOMMUNIST press bureau. In general, the magazine is praised because "it does not descend to the level of the average reader; instead, it attempts to raise him to its own level, a scientific level." However, it is criticized for its recent discussion of circumcision. "The discussion held by the journal on circumcision adds nothing new to this subject" because, after eliciting a number of responses from readers on the matter, the editorial board of ELM VA HAYAT closed the subject and concluded "certainly, the individual attitude toward this custom is everyone's own affair and they may accept it as they understand it." It is added that the magazine sometimes shows poor taste in publishing the letters of readers. It gives an example of a letter which "parodies a contemporary tradition."

LENIN THEME IN LITERATURE REVIEWED

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri on 7 December 1984 carries on pages 1, 7 a 1,400-word article by Karim Hasanov in which the history of the treatment of the Lenin theme in literature is reviewed. Noting the contributions made to this theme in the 1920's, it is added that many of the poems of the time emphasized "attitudes such as sorrow and mourning, even

hopelessness, about the death of the leader." From 1930-1940 "tendencies to free the poetry from wordiness and rhetoric and to exploit the newness of the subject and the general course of events by means of concrete themes and small, compressed episodes became evident." In the 1950's more concrete events and selected episodes related to the leader's life and activity were able to find their artistic expression in an original form and content." It is added that "as time passed, the image of the brilliant leader became a subject painted with richer and more brilliant colors with limitless possibilities."

SHORTCOMINGS NOTED IN TRAINING JOURNALISTS

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 3 December 1984 carries on page 3 a 600-word unsigned report on a plenum held at the Azerbaijan Journalists Union ispolkom at which the training of young journalists was discussed. It was noted that "there are a number of serious shortcomings and mistakes in the work conducted with creative youth. Primary organizations in the journalists' union and mass information organs are not always giving the necessary thought to perfecting the tradecraft of young workers or to raising the level of their political and economic knowledge. The materials of young journalists often do not stand out from the point of view of their deep influence on life, principledness, sharpness of ideas or clarity of style. At the majority of newspaper editorial boards, especially rayon and city newspapers, the training of youths is poorly organized. A lot of this is the fault of the young journalists themselves. Sometimes they display no decisiveness and do not wish to learn."

'SHALLOWNESS, VAGUENESS' ASSAILED BY CREATIVE UNIONS

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri on 14 December 1984 carries on page 1 a 1,450-word report on the 7 December joint plenum of Azerbaijani creative unions. "Participants in the plenum, analyzing the contemporary artistic process from the position of the high demands of the party, showed that this process is not always responsive to the duties facing literature and the fine arts. Often, the works created are not distinguished by the expression of a deep acquaintance with life; there are shortcomings such as shallowness, vagueness and schematism--they do not excite readers and audiences. Very often, important problems which characterize the life of the republic are not raised in these works. For various reasons a number of theaters in the capital have reduced their creative activity. The lack of operas and ballets on contemporary subjects and the quality of musical stage librettos are discomfoting. Much work must be done to strengthen musical propaganda both organizationally and artistically, especially in the sector of strengthening performing collectives."

BETTER CITY PLANNING ASKED AT ARCHITECTS' CONGRESS

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 5 December 1984 carries on page 3 a 1,600-word article by M. Huseynov, chairman of the board of the AzSSR Architects' Union, on problems in city planning. Noting the difficulty in rectifying architectural mistakes, it is pointed out that "much work has been done in the sector of organizing architectural planning in Baku. But one must

state openly that serious shortcomings have also been permitted. The basic reason for these shortcomings is that in the last 10 years the city has been built on the basis of a master plan which has never been approved. Many provisions of this plan became obsolete before they were implemented. We said this at the last congress, but a master plan for the city has still not been ratified. We are sure that the plan must be reworked from the ground up."

PROBLEMS IN MONUMENTAL ARCHITECTURE SCRUTINIZED

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri on 14 December 1984 carries on page 3 a 2,300-word Azerinform report on the 13th Congress of Azerbaijani Architects at which problems in architectural restoration and modern monumental architecture were underlined. M.A. Huseynov, chairman of the board of the Azerbaijan Architects' Union, said in his speech that "much work has been done in the preservation and restoration of ancient architectural monuments in the republic, but restoration work is not being done competently enough; for example, there are shortcomings in the restoration of the Inner City and other restricted areas." Noting that "the face of the city is defined by its monuments," it is added that "in the last 5 years interesting statues of K. Marx, A. Dzhaparidze, J. Jabbarly and others have been erected in Baku and other cities. But the location of these monuments has not always been chosen successfully, and we still come across monuments which are clearly architecturally and artistically weak."

International

AMERICAN COMMUNIST DELEGATION IN BAKU

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 8 December 1984 carries on page 2 a 100-word Azerinform report on the visit of an American Communist Party delegation to Baku. The delegation was headed by Clyde Grubbs. The delegation visited the 50th Anniversary of the Azerbaijan Komsomol machine-building factory, the manuscript collection of the AzSSR Academy of Sciences and the historical architectural complex in the Inner City. "R.A. Mehdiyev, secretary of the AzCP Central Committee, received the delegation."

POET PRAISED FOR WORKS ON IRANIAN AZERBAIJAN

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri on 14 December 1984 carries on page 6 a 1,600-word article by Bayram Batramov on the poet Muzaffar Shukur's "Araz Waves," a collection of poetry which uses the Araz River as a symbol of a divided Azerbaijan. The reviewer, quoting some of Shukur's verses on this topic, noted that the Araz River "stirs our feelings of longing and stimulates the desire for the unity of the fatherland. It is hard to find a writer who does not feel in his heart the sorrow of the millions of Azerbaijanis living on the other side and who does not write about this sorrow. Our poets have expressed, and will express, their endless longing through their works. And Muzaffar is among this number." It is added that "the poems devoted to the subject of the 'other shore' within his works are worthy of note through their fresh feelings and aesthetic impact. It seems as if the passion of this separation, this longing, has nested in the depths of his yearning, without consummation, the wound will not heal."

OW

GEORGIA SSR

Political Affairs

BOOK ON RUSSIAN-GEORGIAN TIES DEMONSTRATES 'INEVITABLE CHOICE'

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 5 December 1984 carries on page 4 a 700-word review by Professor Dr. of History R. Grdzeldze, Docent Candidate of History Z. Babunashvili and Candidate of History D. Shvelidze of Tbilisi State University History Faculty Dean Docent Nodar Asatinani's book "The Way To Redemption and Resurrection," which chronicles Russian-Georgian relations from early times to the present. The work accounts for "nearly every single instance of any importance at all," beginning with an Arab chronicle hinting at an attempted military alliance between the Kakhketians and "Slavic military authorities." Although other evidence of such contacts in that period are skimpy, the author makes a good case that they took place. More evidence is available on growing Russian-Georgian relations in the 10th through 12th centuries, and the author presents scholarly materials in a lucid and accessible way. Relations between the two peoples were cut off during the Mongol-Tatar domination. Georgian envoys went to Moscow in 1483, and in 1587 a military treaty was signed between Kakheti's King Aleksandre and Russia's Fedor Ivanovich. Georgia's increasingly desperate fate in the 18th century, besieged as it was by the Kizilbash and Ottoman Turks on two sides and the Lesghian marauders on the third, helped speed events that led "inevitably" to the Georgian's decision to cast their fate with that of the Russians. The author presents his materials in a way that logically induces readers to see that the choice was not just some Georgian statesman's or political group's caprice, and hence the book is of great indoctrinational value, especially for the young people. The reviewers cite a statement made by Shevardnadze at the Georgievsk Bicentennial celebrations in 1983, to the effect that historians must play a vital role in internationalist-patriotic indoctrination, and although "history must not be idealized, neither can it be ignored"; it is essential to highlight from it "all that is progressive, that exalts and unites us."

OFFICIAL WHO LED EMBEZZLEMENT RING SHOT

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 8 December 1984 carries on page 4 a 100-word Gruzinform brief reporting the execution of G.R. Saakadze, who during his tenure as director of the Local Industry Ministry's Sagaredzho Testing-Experimental Factory organized a criminal ring that managed to embezzle 1.792 million rubles in state funds in a little less than one 2-

year period. The rest of the gang received long prison sentences. The execution of Saakadze was carried out after the Georgian Supreme Court, in view of the dangerous nature of the crime, turned down an appeal for mercy.

'YEAR OF APPRECIATION' FOR WAR VETS IN TRADE, SERVICES

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 11 December 1984 carries on page 4 L. Khubuluri's 1,100-word article concerning a joint Trade Ministry, Tsekavshiri [consumers co-op system] and Trade and Consumers Co-op Workers Trade Union Committee decree declaring 1985 a year-long drive to improve working and living conditions for World War II veterans employed in the system, in appreciation for their combat services and labor contributions. Some 1,500 eligible members of the union responded enthusiastically to the official notice and filled out questionnaires concerning the dates of their call-up and demobilization, where they fought and with what unit, any wounds, awards and medals received, how their present living and working conditions could be improved, where they would like to travel, what war buddies they would like to see again and so on. Many of the respondents expressed heartfelt gratitude to republic and local party and governmental bodies.

Veterans working in the trade and co-op system will receive a number of special benefits and recognitions. Vacation homes will be set aside for them in season (various ones are listed); free tours will be arranged to Soviet "hero cities" as well as to other "democratic countries"; on 23 February and 9 May, each veteran will be given an extra month's pay, and on 8 March their wives will receive the same; grandchildren will be given gifts and brand new school uniforms; each veteran who has been outstanding in combat and labor will be given a free Zhiguli automobile; and each one will be given free meals on the job throughout the year.

FUNCTIONS, PROBLEMS OF STATE ARBITRATION DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 19 December 1984 carries on page 3 a 1,700-word article by Chief State Arbiter V. Maisuradze explaining the functions of republic and lower-level state arbitration organs in settling business disputes and court suits regarding contractual violation claims of various sorts. The article is in part a response to a "recent" Georgian CP Central Committee Buro meeting at which the Georgian body's performance of its duties was judged to be less than satisfactory; reference is made to a PRAVDA article on the subject on 17 December, also a "republic conference" at which it was urged that more use be made of legal powers in this regard. Maisuradze notes that Georgian State Arbitration carries the heaviest workload of all the union republics, citing comparative figures on the steadily rising percentage of suits finding in favor of the plaintiff in the past few years--rates which indicate that most such proceedings were not really contestable in the first place. There is some discussion of the types of penalties and sanctions imposed. The republic body has been working on various measures to make its work more effective and, in particular, to reduce the need for its services, chiefly through prophylactic efforts. Unfortunately, many enterprise and organization managers and officials do not take these measures seriously.

STALIN'S WORDS AT 7 NOVEMBER 1941 RED SQUARE PARADE RECALLED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 22 December 1984 carries on page 4 a 900-word commentary by Pilipe Makharadze on Giorgi Devdariani's recollections of his participation in the Red Square parade ordered by Stalin on 7 November 1941 just when the German armies were at Moscow's gates. Devdariani, who was just 19 years old at the time, later in life became head of the Party Construction Sector of the Georgian CP Central Committee's Institute of Party History. Everyone was astounded on learning of Stalin's plans to go ahead with the parade during such a critical time, troops even being brought in from the front. Devdariani recalls Stalin on the reviewing stand and seeing Marshall Budenny on horseback. "Stalin was addressing us, the party, the people. Each word he spoke was a call, a command, a drum roll." Stalin told his troops, "...a great mission of liberation has fallen to your lot. Be worthy of it! The war you wage is one of liberation, a just war." The Supreme Commander thanked all participants in the parade as they moved out of the city to the lines of defense. "Everyone was inspired... Not many of those who participated in that parade on 7 November 1941 are left now."

Other episodes from the war years are recalled. In December 1941, [Anthony] Eden talked with Stalin about the course of the war and, Makharadze suggests, was discomfited by Stalin's confident statement: "Russians have been in Berlin twice before, and will be a third time too." When Churchill visited Moscow in August 1942, he reviewed Red Army troops and looked "piercingly" into each soldier's eyes, as if sizing him up. His gaze was met unflinchingly.

BACKGROUND, BENEFITS, PROSPECTS OF 'CHARACTER RATING' CAMPAIGN

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 28 December 1984 carries a 1,400-word front-page editorial sketching the background, proper procedures, resulting benefits and prospects of the campaign of "kharakteristika" [character rating] sessions that are being held in the primary and shop party organizations these past 3-4 months. Similar practice had already been in use for some time as a means of assessing appointees to nomenklatura posts and "gradually weeding out" unworthy or unfit cadres. As of 20 December, kharakteristika sessions have been held in 8,120 of 12,372 party organizations, and 9,949 communists have been so rated. Eventually, all party members will have undergone the process. The editorial stresses that these sessions must be devoid of any hint of "liberalism," nor can they serve as "forums for settling private scores." Liberalism, failure to assess party members accurately, can lead to "degeneration"--witness, for example, the recent affair of the dishonest chairman of Gruzsoovetsnab. Every single aspect of character must be examined and made known. Proper kharakteristika sessions must be preceded by good preparation (by a designated committee or person). So far, 20 communists have been expelled, and 18 are under investigation as to their job fitness.

TBILISI PARTY CHIEF ON 'TBILISI AS ADVANCED EXPERIENCE LAB'

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 30 December 1984 carries on page 3 Al. Zurashvili's 3,200-word interview with Tbilisi Gorkom First Secretary Guram Gabunia concerning "Tbilisi--A Republic Laboratory of Advanced Experience," which is the theme of a KOMUNISTI rubric introduced last year after Shevardnadze made remarks on it at the city party conference. Inter alia, it is mentioned that Tbilisi's party ranks are 100,000 members strong.

A number of subjects are brought up and discussed. One of the most immediate tasks of the city party organization is to study, analyze and propagandize the ideas and ramifications of Chernenko's recent KOMMUNIST article on developed socialism. In regard to the city's economy, it is noted that Tbilisi accounts for a very high percentage of the republic's industrial output (figures are given). This imposes great obligations in terms of efficiency, productivity, conservation of resources and especially quality. A number of far-ranging measures to enhance product quality are discussed, including upgrading of facilities, innovative technology, remodeling, effective links to research and development and the like. The Tbilisi City Quality Control System was one of the first such to be created in the USSR, in late 1983. Socialist competition is another important topic.

Construction in the city has its pluses and minuses, witness all the new public and residential building, on the one hand, and lagging timetables and poor quality, on the other. Gabunia focuses also on the troublesome topic of the city's unsatisfactory communal services, in particular the water supply and heating. Completion of the Zhinvali GES and its pipelines will greatly alleviate the water problem.

The final passages deal mainly with "style of work" and such related matters as enhancing party discipline. The character rating sessions now being conducted in all primary party organizations constitute an important component of this concern.

Economics

NEW CERTIFICATION RULES PROMPT PLANS FOR 'PRESTIGE PRODUCTS'

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 2 December 1984 carries a 1,100-word front-page editorial concerning the need for Georgian industry to plan the development and production of "prestige products" now that light industry products are to be removed (as of 1 January 1985) from the list of goods eligible for Emblem of Quality certification, making it more difficult to maintain the present relatively high level of production output so honored. When food industry products were similarly made ineligible not long ago, it took a great deal of effort to make up the difference in the quality standing of Georgia's industrial goods. This time it will be even tougher; estimates are that the relevant figure will decline by 600 million rubles' worth. Moreover, a number of Georgia's industrial outfits--union-subordinated ones such as Kutaisi Lithopone, Tskhinvali Vibromachine and Rustavi Crane Building plants are singled out in particular--have declined in recent months with respect to that vital indicator.

As was noted at an expanded meeting of the Georgian CP Central Committee Buro, it won't do to try to develop and manufacture new, improved products using old technologies. It is essential to plan ahead, be flexible and creative--above all, to decide now on what kinds of "prestige" products to turn out in the 12th Five Year Plan, products that can compete in Soviet and world markets. "Higher organs" are drawing up lists of such goods even now.

CONFERENCE HELD ON BLACK, AZOV SEA POLLUTION

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 4 December 1984 carries on pages 1-2 a 1,300-word Gruzinform account of a republic conference on what progress is being made in efforts to halt pollution of the Black and Azov Seas in the years since the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers passed a decree on the subject 8 years ago. Officials and experts from many ministries, departments, sectors, associations and enterprises took part. The main report was given by V. Kacharava, chairman of the State Committee for Environmental Protection. Much progress has been made in various aspects of the problem; figures are given on waste treatment facilities, restoration of depleted beaches (people's control groups are praised for preventing further unauthorized removal of sand and gravel), and other factors. Nevertheless, a great deal remains to be done as the term of the decree approaches its end next year. All too many industrial outfits of large and small size, located both on the coast and on Georgia's thousands of (mostly small) rivers that eventually feed into the Black Sea, have inadequate treatment facilities or lack them altogether. The Tkvarcheli GRES [state regional electric power plant], in particular, discharges tens of thousands of tons of ash-laden wastes into the otherwise pristine Galidze River and by itself accounts for 65 percent of Black Sea pollution. A number of offending enterprises, especially outfits in the Tsekavshiri [consumer co-op] system, account for much of the rest. Sewage systems and treatment plants are being built too slowly; one in Tskhakaia has dragged on for years and was supposed to be completed in 1979. The widespread use of mineral fertilizers, while a boon to farming, is very bad for rivers, lakes and seas. It is time to monitor agricultural practices more closely and take necessary measures. Throughout, economic interests must be harmonized with ecological concerns.

CITRUS HARVESTING, PROCUREMENT, PROCESSING DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 6 December 1984 carries on page 1 V. Gozalishvili's 1,100-word interview with Fruit and Vegetables Minister Tengiz Dzhabadari concerning the status of citrus harvesting, procurement, sales and processing this season. Cited figures show an excellent yield and the only real "obstacle" this year has been unfavorable weather conditions which slowed ripening and delayed the start of harvesting, according to Dzhabadari. Picking and procurement on kolkhozes and sovkhoses are nearly completed. To be sure, household citrus groves are lagging somewhat in this regard, and Minister Dzhabadari calls on all organs concerned to insure timely procurement and transport of these crops. He reminds individual citrus growers that although tangerine sale prices have been reduced from 2 to 1.2 rubles per kilogram, procurement prices are still unchanged, and it is hoped that sales to the state will be substantial.

Timely processing is crucial and all factories, plants and facilities must be ready.

From the consumer's viewpoint, it is expected that lower prices on tangerines will result in more of them being sold to the public. Inter alia, retail fruit outlets must now, by ministry decision, allow customers to choose only the best when buying; this regulation is to be posted "in a prominent place" in all outlets. Picked-over fruit is to be sent to the processing plants. Workers and officials in the canning industry are warned not to turn out substandard products.

PROGRESS IN MECHANIZATION OF MANUAL LABOR SKETCHED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 6 December 1984 carries on page 2, under the rubric "Prior to the Conference on Problems of Mechanization of Manual Labor," State Committee for Science and Technology Chairman I. Zhordania's 2,000-word article sketching the progress that has been made in Georgian industry and agriculture since the 1979 GCP Central Committee, Council of Ministers and Trade Union Council decree on same. After that document was promulgated, a massive effort involving 24 regional commissions was launched to inventory the status of manual labor in the republic--numbers of workers in particular sectors, type of labor and the like. Numerous figures and percentages are cited. All the collected data were processed in early 1980 and plans were mapped out to improve the situation.

Chairman Zhordania goes into detail on the organization of the implementation of the program, giving figures on numbers of measures to be implemented and by whom, compared to those actually carried out and their economic effect. Overall, progress has been better than originally envisioned, and a number of associations and enterprises are singled out for excellent improvement. A few of the large outfits, however, have not kept pace--these include Tbilisi Stankostroitel', Batumi Machine Building, Rustavi Metallurgy and Kutaisi Automotive--and in a few cases the plans themselves are inadequate to the task. Throughout, the article focuses specially on impediments to agricultural mechanization due to Georgia's terrain.

HOME BUILDING TRUST 'CAN'T COMPETE' WITH PRIVATE CONTRACTORS

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 7 December 1984 carries on page 2 a 1,500-word article by R. Chkhaidze, head of the Adjarian Administration of Bytremstroy Trust No 2 (under the Ministry of Consumer Services), concerning that outfit's role in building and repairing, on a co-op basis, homes for persons who are "not satisfied with standardized state-built housing" and the problems it has encountered. The Adjarian administration was set up in 1976 after three specialized territorial trusts were set up to handle this vital sector of residential construction. In June 1984, however, structural reorganization and reassignment brought to light a number of shortcomings, foremost among them the fact that pay rate schedules for workers and craftsmen in the trust are considerably lower than for builders elsewhere in construction. Construction managers, therefore, are forced to make

"separate deals"--that is, to pay several times the official rate--with carpenters, blocklayers and so on in order to get the work done.

Meanwhile, many would-be homeowners "continue to do their own thing," building, remodeling and repairing their own, often in chaotic and unauthorized fashion. Worse, they contrive to obtain state-owned materials by illegal means and hire their own private subcontractors, who have "proliferated in our society." Naturally, they can do this for less cost than by going through Bytremstroy, which can hardly compete under these conditions. Administration Chief Chkhaidze urges that pay rates be brought into line with competitive industry schedules and that private operators be banned and no more licenses issued to them (though to be sure he is not against individual initiative). Moreover, Bytremstroy is hampered as well by a woefully inadequate base, lack of warehousing, transport, equipment and centralized facilities. The Adjarian ASSR Council of Ministers has allocated land, however, various structures and facilities are to be built and the necessary equipment provided, and it is hoped that the Adjarian administration will eventually be enabled thereby to provide services in the autonomous republic's highland districts.

EXPANSION, REMODELING OF SAMTREDIA, BATUMI RAIL HUBS SKETCHED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 7 December 1984 carries on page 3 a 1,500-word article by G. Chikvaidze, chief engineer of the "integrated project," concerning ongoing and future plans to expand, remodel, redeploy and, in general, upgrade the Samtredia and Batumi rail hubs in order to accommodate the rapidly increasing freight and passenger flow, greater demands for faster car processing and turnover, the need to remove rail traffic from the middle of town and other considerations. The work is proceeding in accordance with projects drawn up in 1979 (Samtredia) and 1982 (Batumi). The author of the article sketches the various sectors in question, discusses the ruble amounts to be completed, types of buildings and facilities, automation of the particular operations, laying of new track, electrification of lines, passenger accommodations, administrative offices and the like.

The Batumi project was hampered by the lack of land, but the "optimal" plan that was adopted makes it unnecessary to raze 200 to 400 residential buildings and train traffic in town can be eliminated. Passenger trains will now consist of 24 cars rather than 16, thanks to increased track length. Relocation of the rail car facility will release more land for track extension. The author also makes brief recommendations as to the structure of the boarding platforms, including the "Borzhomi type" of roof used in Tbilisi.

GRUZUGOL' WEST MINE'S PROBLEMS DUE LARGELY TO CADRE TURNOVER

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 8 December 1984 carries on page 2 V. Tsirekidze's 900-word article examining problems of Gruzugol' Production Association's West Mine and the cause therefor. After years of leadership in production and plan fulfillment, the mine began to decline in about 1977, and in the first 3 years of the current 5-year plan it fell 66,000

tons short of plan fulfillment. Even with downward-adjusted plans, performance this year has been disappointing.

One of the excuses offered by the mine's director is that geological conditions have become more difficult, and mining operations deep underground give rise to special problems. Despite the installation of new equipment, productivity has not kept up.

The main problem, however, is cadre turnover. Young workers, especially, tend to quit soon after hiring on after graduation from vocational schools (figures are cited). The basic reason is poor working conditions (dust and noise), lack of housing, inadequate work clothing, unsatisfactory food services and similar complaints. A persistent complaint is that the coal miners' housing is unheated even as they are digging coal to provide heating to others. Efforts are now being undertaken to correct all these problems and future plans are promising.

MORE SPECIALISTS NEEDED IN 'ECONOMIC CYBERNETICS'

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 8 December 1984 carries on page 3 a 1,300-word article by Docent N. Paichadze, dean of Tbilisi State University's (TSU) Economics Engineering Facility, and Docent Dzh. Iosava, head of the Economic Cybernetics Department, concerning the increasing need for specialists in "economic cybernetics" [ekonomicheskaya kibernetika], a new field made essential by the growing use of automation and computers in management and control. Economists can no longer work efficiently without a mastery of mathematical methods and computers, the "systems approach." Research in this field began back in the 1960's in Georgia's VUZes and institutes, and TSU has been training specialists in it since 1969 at the rate of 25 per year. This is clearly not enough at the present stage. Moreover, there are many in top management who have not yet grasped the vital significance of the field in their own organizations and enterprises.

There are other shortcomings with regard to the work assignment of trained specialists in the field. Most now are placed in scientific-research outfits in Tbilisi; in the future, cadre placement in other sectors will have to be improved.

Noting that some of the USSR's leading science centers are providing "differential training" of specialists--that is, cybernetics specialists trained specifically for particular sectors and subsectors, the authors urge that the practice be adopted in Georgia as well. They also suggest that TSU's Economic Cybernetics Department be made the training base to supply the growing demand.

PROBLEMS IN POSTAL, TELEPHONE SERVICES

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 12 December 1984 carries on page 2 G. Kharebashvili's 1,300-word account of matters discussed at a bureau meeting of the Communications Ministry's party organization, in the context of the party apparatus's efforts to keep abreast of and actively intervene in overall and particular local problems. Several examples are cited in which

action was taken to supply units with needed spare parts, cable and the like or reorganize newspaper deliveries to outlying districts. Theft of postal packages remains a problem, however.

Most of the meeting dealt with poor telephone services. Though much has been done since last year's Georgian CP Central Committee decree criticizing telephone services and the inadequate efforts of the ministry's party organization, unsatisfactory services persist in several important republic cities as well as Tbilisi itself. Breakdowns go uncorrected sometimes for weeks or months. Long-distance service between Tbilisi and other cities is very bad. Tbilisi lags badly in all six indicators of long-distance performance, ranking around 13th or 14th among the union republics in this regard. Capital construction is sluggish also, due to apathy on the part of both clients and contractors. A number of officials were warned to take effective measures, and party control commissions that have been falling down on the job were also admonished. Communications Minister G. Kobakhidze spoke, though no details are given other than emphasis on the need for more responsibility and discipline.

MODEL FARM-TECHNICUM HAS TROUBLE PLACING GRADUATES

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 14 December 1984 carries on page 2 V. Gozalishvili's 2,900-word profile of the Teleti Experimental Farm-Technicum on the southwestern outskirts of Tbilisi, which specializes in dairy and meat production, is highly mechanized, well organized and efficient and entirely self-sufficient in feeds. It supplies its highly prized milk (4 percent butterfat--the best in Georgia) to various local hospitals, children's homes in nearby Kodzhori, a local industry plant and stores in Tbilisi. Members of the KOMUNISTI delegation asked why the farm couldn't, perhaps, put the "Teleti" label on its product and open a company store in Tbilisi--just as certain prized wines now bear the name of the district where they are produced. All it would take is to build a bottling plant and a couple of other facilities (the author of the article compares such a scheme with the highly acclaimed Kozhushno Farm Technicum, a grape farm and winery near Kishinev in Moldavia). This theme is touched upon twice in the article.

The technicum has 600 students being trained in mechanization, electrification and land management--but not in dairy farming, which is the farm's best specialty. It, therefore, has trouble recruiting enough students and in placing its graduates in nearby districts, which have little need of those specialties. "If it were up to us," farm officials explain, "we'd do away with the land management department immediately and institute dairy farm training next year... But it's up to higher authorities, not us."

TBILISI, KHASHURI AUTOMOTIVE TRANSPORT EXPERIMENTS SUCCESSFUL

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 27 December 1984 devotes nearly all of page 2 to a 4,500-word KOMUNIST round table concerning successful automotive transport experiments in Tbilisi and in Khashuri Rayon, plus a discussion of Tbilisi's long-range overall transport development through the year 2000.

Automotive Transport Minister T. Davitashvili's 700-word contribution compares overall republic automotive transport figures (i.e., including department data) with those of his ministry, which are markedly better in terms of haulage, turnover, efficiency and a number of other parameters than those of the departmental fleets and enterprises. This was the rationale for the Georgian CP Central Committee Transport Commission's decision, by way of experiment, to turn all non-ministry vehicles and facilities in Khashuri Rayon over to the rayon's Automotive Freight Transport Association.

Inputs by officials and workers in Khashuri corroborate the success of the experiment. Khashuri Gortorg Director R. Dzhabadze "breathed a sigh of relief" at no longer having to worry about vehicle upkeep and maintenance, fuel and lubricants, spare parts and "misuse of vehicles for personal purposes" by some drivers. It's "all in the association's hands now." A driver who used to be employed in the gorispolkom but is now attached to the rayon association echoes these sentiments, noting also that his wages have nearly doubled. Khashuri Automotiv Freight Transport Association General Director Z. Sakhvadze provides figures on the number of vehicles involved in the conversion (many of the departmental vehicles had to be overhauled or written off as unfit for use) and details the benefits that have accrued, including greater efficiency and output, plus the fact that the consolidation has not entailed any increase in the association's personnel.

The Tbilisi experiment involves passenger transport services in the Gldani, TEVZ and Mukhiani districts. Tbilisi Automotive Transport Association Chief R. Nikuradze's 800-word contribution sketches the situation that led to its adoption--namely, that despite the construction of a central dispatch station and regional centers, provisions of express services and comfortable buses, passengers in those districts remained unsatisfied and the association was losing money. Basically, no one was really interested in "end results." In late 1983 it was decided to replace numerous Raf minibuses with larger-capacity Ikaruses and push the move to brigade contract method. This latter measure yielded good results on the individual level, but it was clear that collective motivation was needed, and so from 1 June 1984 the brigades were converted to a cost-accounting basis. Studies were made of passenger flows in order to maximize income and aim for profitability. Brigades now buy their own fuel, lubricants, tires, spare parts and so forth, have their own mechanics, "collect funds" for overhauls, acquire new rolling stock and pay for enterprise services. Cited figures show that all indicators have improved, drivers' and mechanics' wages are higher and the association is making a profit. Officials in other Tbilisi districts have watched the experiment closely, and soon all automotive transport brigades will be converted to cost accounting. O. Dzhavakhishvili, a brigade leader in the experimental district, adds a brief description of certain procedures that have improved efficiency and saved money. For example, passengers now enter by the front door and deposit their fare in the presence of the driver, which does away with complicated and costly ticket procedures. Analysis of passenger demand has made it possible to make unprofitable lines profitable, and ridership is up substantially. Drivers are also studying the practices in some socialist countries which allow up to 30 or 55 hours of monthly overtime; this is good for drivers' wages and also contributes to better efficiency of

operation. An accompanying chart graphically portrays the progress that has been made since the experiment began.

Finally, a related item on the same page presents A. Malyugina's 700-word interview with the Tbilisi association's chief engineer A. Khmiadashvili concerning a master development plan for Tbilisi's transport system through the year 2000, drawn up by Moscow's Giprokommundortrans Institute. Numerous figures are cited showing greater focus on surface electrical transport and metro services and a number of new lines and routes are listed, correlated with anticipated population growth in particular districts. Many of the lines will be extended to serve outlying suburbs. Figures are also given on the growth of bus and taxi services. Expansion and enlargement of the needed material-technical base (new depots and other elements of infrastructure) are also sketched. In the center of Tbilisi, where opportunities for expansion are more constricted, considerable rebuilding is envisioned. In particular, numerous intersections are planned, and Dzeladze Street will be made into a main thoroughfare "paired" with Rustaveli Prospekt.

PROGRESS, PROSPECTS OF ECONOMIC EXPERIMENTS EXAMINED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 29 December 1984 carries on pages 1-2 a 2,600-word article by A. Gunia, director of the Georgian Academy of Sciences Institute of Economics and Law, and V. Burduli, head of the Laboratory of Problems of Economic Administration, concerning a few of the approximately 30 economic experiments currently under way in several sectors, enterprises and districts of Georgia. The various experiments are designed to harmonize sectorial and territorial interests, encourage greater independence and flexibility at lower levels, promote scientific-technical progress and coordinate efforts to adopt its advances in practice, find uses for production wastes and secondary raw materials, encourage the production of consumer goods and help improve financial performance and credit relations. Shevardnadze's recent article in PROBLEMY MIRA I SOTSIALIZMA, which maps out the particular experiments and demonstrates that Georgia has become a kind of experimental proving ground, is referred to a couple of times. The present article goes into some detail on the Poti (and Tbilisi's Zavod Rayon) experiment and its benefits, likewise the workings of research and production partnership agreements in the context of the work of the Coordinating Council for Science and Scientific-Technical Progress. Differential handling of bank credit depending on the financial performance of particular enterprises, now being tried out in Makharadze and Sagaredzho rayons, is described, and the experiment in which the Tbilisi Bentwood Furniture Combine has been granted more rights in regard to price-setting, product renovation based on consumer demand, the make-up and distribution of its various funds (including a "risk" fund), and so forth, is examined and its benefits considered. These latter include better worker motivation and the opportunity to "release surplus and unneeded workers."

In short, the experiments have proved their validity, and it is time to see that they are studied thoroughly and their positive elements adopted widely. A brief passage also stresses that the role of the party on various levels is not to exercise "petty tutelage," not to "run the business," but to "provide supervision."

DESTRUCTION, RESTORATION OF BLACK SEA BEACHES DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 29 December 1984 carries on page 3 a 2,000-word article by Docent A. Kiknadze, general director of Gruzmorberegozashchita Production-Scientific Association, concerning that organization's successful efforts in the 4 years since it was created to restore catastrophically eroded Black Sea beaches along much of its Georgian coastline. Destruction of the coastline and the sea's invasion of the land over the years are due to the decline in the amount of "beach-building materials" carried to the sea by Georgia's rivers and consequent disruption of the balance between those materials and the sea waves' continuous "distributive" action along the coast. Efforts to halt or retard the damage by building large concrete and ferroconcrete shoreline structures proved to be not only very costly but also even more disruptive of the needed balance. Gruzmorberegozashchita has concentrated instead on artificially rebuilding the beaches by hauling in huge amounts of sand and other materials (figures are given on amounts, length of coastline so restored and width of beaches) on the basis of accurate observations of normally balanced deposition and erosion in particular zones. Balance is to be achieved, hopefully, by the year 2000, after which it will be necessary to build up beaches artificially at the rate of about 800,000 cubic meters per year.

For years, coastline protection and restoration efforts were uncoordinated (Ukrainian, RSFSR and Georgian jurisdictions are involved). Worse, in the early 1970's, a department within the USSR Oceanology Institute dealing specifically with problems of that sort was abolished. Fortunately, a research unit was set up within the Vakhushti Geography Institute at the initiative of Evgeni Kharadze and Teopane Davitaia and work was continued by concerned scientists and graduate students. Thanks to their efforts and the hard work of many young people willing to do the dirty work in all kinds of weather, progress has been made. Republic leaders, in particular Shevardnadze, have also intervened actively for the cause.

Recognition of Gruzmorberegozashchita's success is widespread both in the USSR and abroad, and its methods should be copied elsewhere.

Social and Cultural Affairs

PARENTS TO BLAME FOR VUZ STUDENTS' BAD ATTITUDES, BEHAVIOR

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 4 December 1984 carries on page 3 a 1,300-word article by Professor Dr. of Economic Sciences Al. Kuchukhidze, head of Tbilisi State University's Department of Economics and Organization of Non-industrial Enterprises, on the negative role many "fond" parents play in their children's bad attitudes and behavior in college. By setting a bad example themselves, they encourage indiscipline, violation of regulations, cheating, self-indulgence, antisocial behavior, immorality, drunkenness, unbridled materialism, disrespect for their instructors, sloppy and outlandish dress and comportment, cutting classes, unwillingness to work and even criminal acts. Some emphasis is placed on the fact that many parents contrive, by obtaining false medical certificates, through "pull," and even

"via a policy of force," to avoid sending their sons and daughters off to work in student labor and construction projects here and there in the USSR. Parents of students from rural areas supply their children with liquor and thus encourage drunken parties and the resulting hangovers that lead to failure in school. Some of them threaten instructors and other school authorities with violence if their kid doesn't get a passing grade, or else haunt the halls and offices of the VUZ when they perceive failure is imminent. Reference is made to statements at the 19th Georgian CP Central Committee Plenum on Komsomol and youth matters, in particular the need to insure a sound home environment and the measures that must be taken.

MEDICINE: NEW SEPSIS CENTER; NEW TEXT ON NERVOUS DISORDERS

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 13 December 1984 carries on page 4 two items in the field of medicine:

N. Norakidze has a 900-word interview with Professor V. Bochorishvili, head of the Republic Anti-Sepsis Center that was founded in 1979, concerning the center's purpose, history, practices and research being done there. Before the center was created, sepsis victims coming to Tbilisi for treatment were dying at a rate above 50 percent. Goal-oriented work on prompt diagnosis, the development of "immune compounds," and application of the latest medical techniques led to the creation of the center. Now the death rate is down to 15-18 percent among surgical sepsis victims and 4.3 percent in nonsurgical sepsis--figures that many specialists in the USSR doubted until they came to Tbilisi and saw for themselves. By now, some 200 specialists have taken courses in the center, and USSR Health Minister Burenkov rated its work highly in the autumn of 1983. Increased funding for the center has fostered an improved material-technical base and a main building now under construction is to be completed in late 1985. The proposal has been made to set up similar centers in all oblasts (also in republics that are not subdivided into oblasts). The center's research efforts have paid off: two Georgian-made compounds, antistaphylococcic heterogeneous globulin and intravenous staphylococcic phage, have successfully tested. A third, interferon obtained from the placenta, is undergoing tests.

The second item is Professor N. Kavtaradze's and Tbilisi Chief Neuropathologist G. Nadireishvili's 500-word review of Professor Aleksi Mindadze's revised and enlarged text "Nervous Disorders," first published in 1976. The new edition, published by Ganatlega, has 591 pages. Author Mindadze is head of the Nervous Diseases Department in the Medical Institute. The text is intended primarily for institute students.

VOLUME 8 OF GEORGIAN ENCYCLOPEDIA APPEARS

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 14 December 1984 carries on page 4 an 800-word Gruzinform article by poet-academician Irakli Abashidze, editor-in-chief of the Georgian Soviet Encyclopedia, concerning the content of Volume 8 of that ongoing compendium, which has just appeared. Counting two special volumes dealing specifically with the Georgian SSR [one each in Georgian and Russian], this makes 10 volumes now of "encyclopedia treasure." The latest volume has 5,500 entries, from "pedagogue" to "sameuli [troyka, or

three-man commission]," encompassing all aspects of human endeavor, history, culture, science, geography, biography, politics, and so on, and "Georgian attitudes" toward this universality "in the framework of Marxist-Leninist doctrine." The work carries a tremendous "ideological" cargo, with entries such as "Union of Soviet Socialist Republics," "Communist Party of the Soviet Union" and numerous related entries (including the "CPSU Program"), "dictatorship of the proletariat," "revolution," and many others. Throughout, links to Georgian reality are elucidated appropriately--for example, a subchapter in the entry devoted to the 1905-1907 Revolution sketches its relevance and impact on Georgia. A number of other entries of both local and worldwide import are mentioned, including "Postdam Conference," "Russian-Georgian literary relations," "propaganda," and many others. In all, one-third of the tome concerns Georgia.

SEGMENT OF TV ECONOMIC SERIES LAMBASTES CITRUS SMUGGLERS

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 26 December 1984 carries on page 4 a 500-word review by Candidate of Economics T. Chkhikvishvili of a current television series that began in early December concerning themes of Georgia's economic and social development. It is conducted by Nodar Betanishvili, who interviews guests who are expert in various relevant fields. Two recent segments are singled out for commentary: the drive to reduce the level of manual labor in the economy; and topics on the theme of "socialist principles of distribution of the people's wealth," with special focus on "money-grubbers" who smuggle citrus fruit out of Georgia for sale at exorbitant prices.

SCHOOL REFORM: 6-YEAR-OLDS; SCHOOL FARM; VOCATIONAL TRAINING

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 28 December 1984 devotes most of page 2 to articles assessing several aspects of the school reform program in Georgia:

Sagaredzho Rayon Education Department head N. Chanturia's 1,000-word article explains his department's positive experience in bringing 6-year-olds into the public schools (also first grade instruction in kindergartens and nurseries). The project was preceded by a census of the district's 6-year-olds and their assignment to 35 classes and "class-complects," including extended-day groups. Specially designed furniture, equipment, visual aids and other facilities were developed and introduced. Teachers and methodologists underwent special courses. Napping and food service facilities were built. Toys and games designed to ease the children's transition from play to schoolwork were provided. New construction and remodeling are under way or planned.

Al. Aslanishvili's 1,400-word article discusses the formation of student farm brigades and links (on a contract basis) and the creation of school kolkhozes and sovkhoses. Pioneer in this endeavor were school systems in Sachkhere and Dmanisi rayons. The various operations include livestock farming, potato, vegetable and corn crops, and fruit orchards. Students do all the work and administration--"just like on a real farm." Tractors and farm vehicles along with numerous types of equipment facilities have been provided. Students are paid on a contract basis, both collectively and individually. In one form,

earnings are put into a savings account to be turned over to the student on graduation. Even students of some city schools--for example, Tbilisi Secondary School No 129, which is nearby to several specialized farms in Gardabani Rayon--have been given the opportunity to take part. As of today, 1,424 school production brigades have been formed and about 20 school kholkhozes and sovkhozes have been set up in the republic.

N. Tateladze's 1,100-word article focuses on the experience of the Martkopi Dairy Vegetable Sovkhoz's collaboration with and sponsorship of Martkopi Vocational-Technical School No 115, which trains machinery operators, as an example of how functioning production enterprises can interact with the schools for mutual benefit. Sergo Rigvava, chairman of the State Committee for Vocational-Technical Education, is quoted on the beneficial results of this collaboration.

GEORGIAN SCIENTISTS ELECTED TO FULL USSR ACADEMY STATUS

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 28 December 1984 carries on page 3 T. Ebanoidze's 500-word announcement that three Georgian scientists have been elected to the USSR Academy of Sciences--two of them to full membership. Photographs of the three men are shown.

Evgeni Kharadze, president of the Georgian Academy of sciences, has been given the rank of academician in the USSR body's General Physics and Astronomy Department. Tamaz Gamkrelidze, director of the Georgian Academy's Tsereteli Institute of Oriental Studies, has been made an academician in the Literature and Language Department. Albert Tavkhelidze, director of the USSR Academy's Nuclear Research Institute, has been made a corresponding member; he also serves in various institutions in Georgia.

Kharadze and Gamkrelidze are the first Georgians working in the republic to be elected to full membership since 1968. A number of distinguished Georgian academicians, moreover, have died since that time (several names are listed). Some other Georgians who attained that rank in 1979 and 1981 actually work outside Georgia--in Novosibirsk and Moscow, for example.

International

'COMMUNIST GUARDS' PROTECT SONG AND DANCE TROUPE IN BEIRUT

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 1 December 1984 carries on page 3 a 1,500-word account, signed by V. Mardaleishvili, of the Rustavi State Song and Dance Ensemble's experiences while performing a week of concerts in Beirut to help celebrate the 60th anniversary of the Lebanese Communist Party. Most of the piece consists of personal experiences recounted by the troupe's artistic director, Anzor Erkomaishvili. Rustavi's tour was arranged by the USSR Culture Ministry, and the delegation was headed by Rusudan Andronikashvili, head of the Culture Department of the Georgian Office of the USSR Council of Ministers. The troupe arrived in Beirut on a plane that also carried Lebanese soldiers who had been treated for wounds in Moscow. They were met at the airport by the Soviet cultural attache, Sergey Bykhal,

and a number of Lebanese communist leaders, who had trained in Moscow and spoke Russian.

Erkomaishvili describes the devastation of a city in the throes of civil war, with several religious and political factions fighting each other, and gunfire is heard constantly, even during some of the concerts. Fortunately, "communist leaders had taken the necessary measures" to insure the troupe's safety, and "Lebanese communists" provided special protection in their hotel in the Moslem sector (snipers were posted in buildings across the street as well). Several concerts are described, attended by by Lebanese CP General Secretary Georges Hawi, various communist officials, Soviet diplomats and representatives of "other parties" as well. Newspapers after each concert were lavish in their praise, and all performances were sold out. One open-air concert, attended by the "extremely popular patriot-socialist leader Walid Jumblatt," was partly disrupted by gunfire but continued to the end. On one occasion, Erkomaishvili and Soviet TV correspondent Popov were seized on the street by some soldiers but released when Popov presented his credentials.

Military

ALERT CITIZENS HELP APPREHEND BORDER VIOLATORS

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 11 December 1984 carries on page 4 a 300-word Gruzinform item by Major E. Lukashvili reporting the efforts of three members of a family whose alert actions led to the apprehension of two border violators. Eter Khoroshvili, an elderly kolkhoz woman, encountered two suspicious men on her way home from work. When she asked what they were doing there they said they were "trying to find their way" and ducked into the bushes. She immediately hurried to tell her husband Osman and her son Khasan. The latter managed to contact a border patrol detachment headed by Captain V. Gumenyuk, who led a task force by vehicle and foot and finally located the two men. They were arrested and weapons, maps, a compass and binoculars were confiscated from them. Some details of the terrain are sketched: the task force had to proceed uphill on foot after driving to the Khoroshvilis' house, and ran some 4 kilometers before finding the men.

Political Affairs

ZONAL KOMSOMOL SCHOOL IN FRUNZE EXAMINED

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETNIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz on 4 December 1984 carries on page 4 a 1,000-word article by V. Kir'yanov on the Zonal Komsomol School in Frunze, which operates under the Kirghiz SSR Komsomol Central Committee. The school, founded in 1967, is a basic link in the training of officials in primary Komsomol organizations as well as in the Komsomol gorkoms and raykoms of the Kirghiz, Tajik and Turkmen republic organizations. Each year nearly 600 Komsomol officials receive training at the school, which accepts eight sessions of students during the study period. Some lectures are given by officials from the Turkmenistan and Tajikistan Komsomol Central Committees. The article provides examples of how the training course has benefited some Komsomol leaders in Kirghiziya and quotes the remarks of graduates from Turkmenistan and Tajikistan about the usefulness of the program.

KIRGHIZ KOMSOMOL ELECTIONS BRIEFS

[Editorial Report] Frunze LENINCHIL JASH in Kirghiz on 4 December 1984 carries on page 2 a 1,300-word article by a special correspondent on the recent report-and-election conference of the Talas City Komsomol committee. One of the major concerns at the conference was the sharp increase in crime and breaches of the public order among young people in the city. The great majority of violations of the legal order are committed by students at professional and vocational schools.

[Editorial Report] Frunze LENINCHIL JASH in Kirghiz on 6 December 1984 carries on page 2 a 1,200-word account by a special correspondent of the report-and-election conference of the Sokulukskiy Komsomol raykom. In addition to examining the growing ties between the police and young people, the conference discussed the work of the Komsomol in preparing young men for military service. A system has not yet been worked out for the high-quality training of young men, and joint efforts have not been established by the relevant organizations. Consequently, the matter of sending Kirghiz young men into higher military schools is in a poor condition.

[Editorial Report] Frunze LENINCHIL JASH in Kirghiz on 18 December 1984 carries on page 3 a 1,000-word report on the Toktogulskiy Komsomol raykom

election meeting. The article begins with an account of a young worker on a sovkhos who while drunk shot and killed two people with a rifle. The socialist system has educated every citizen in a respect for life, and thus the fact that the murderer received the death penalty does not give rise to a feeling of sympathy in anyone. In the last 3 years 3,681 students have graduated from secondary schools in the rayon and nearly 2,000 work in agricultural sectors. However, a portion of these graduates are still not working anywhere.

[Editorial Report] Frunze LENINCHIL JASH in Kirghiz on 27 December 1984 carries on page 1 a 1,100-word account of the Talas Oblast Komsomol committee's report-and-election conference. In the last year 13 Komsomol-youth brigades have been disbanded in the oblast, and a fourth of the 1,177 young people sent into animal husbandry on Komsomol directive have abandoned the pastures and farms. The conference also discussed the need to improve the professional-vocational school system.

[Editorial Report] Frunze LENINCHIL JASH in Kirghiz on 29 December 1984 carries on page 1 a 900-word account of the Osh Komsomol obkom election conference. One problem evidenced in the period since the last report-and-election conference is the fact that 15 secretaries of Komsomol committees and organizations have been removed from service for being unable to conduct organizational and educational work. The conference also focused on shortcomings in the Komsomol political education system and on Komsomol members who stay on the rolls for months and years without paying dues.

KIRGHIZ KOMSOMOL PLENUM EXAMINES YOUTH TRAINING

[Editorial Report] Frunze LENINCHIL JASH in Kirghiz on 6 December 1984 carries on page 1 a 400-word announcement on the 12th plenum of the Central Committee of the Kirghiz SSR Komsomol held on 4 December 1984. The plenum dealt with the tasks of the Komsomol organizations of higher and special secondary schools in improving the communist upbringing of students and with organizational matters. V.V. Novikov was elected to membership in the Komsomol Central Committee Secretariat and Buro and A.J. Sulaymankulov to the Buro. P.F. Kharlamov was released from the leadership of the general department of the Central Committee in connection with his transfer to other service, and N.B. Kasymov was confirmed in that capacity.

On page 3 of the 8 December 1984 issue of the same newspaper is a 4,400-word abbreviated account of the speech by Komsomol First Secretary O. Abdykalykov at the plenum. He points out that there are now more than 110,000 students in the higher and special secondary schools of the republic, more than 70,000 of whom study in day courses, and that 98 percent of these day-students are komsomol members. Abdykalykov examines various aspects of this educational system, including one form of scientific research study, the student scientific society. He admits that, unfortunately, some such societies are still not paying attention to their work. [Kirghiz party chief Usubaliyev has criticized the organizer of one such society for propagating slander alien to Soviet principles; see SOVETIK KYRGYZSTAN 14 August 1984 pages 1-3.] Abdykalykov also discusses work completed by students during the summer, mediocrity in education, and the need to instill high moral values in young

people. The development of mass physical education remains a severe problem. At the present time more than 2,000 students at higher education institutions do not belong to the basic medical group, and only every fourth student possesses a GTO badge. Another problem is that agricultural or production work does not interest some young people with higher or special secondary educations; they are enticed by the idea of sitting in warm, cushy offices stacked with paper. Each year more than 1,000 young people with engineering or pedagogical expertise do not go work in the places assigned, especially those from Kirghiz State University, the Polytechnical Institute in Frunze and construction and polytechnical tekhnikums.

Economics

TERRITORIAL PLANNING BEING FURTHERED

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz on 2 December 1984 carries on page 2 a 1,200-word article by A. Takyrbashev, the chief of the Territorial Planning and Productive Forces Distribution Department of the Kirghiz SSR Gosplan, on the new concept of territorial planning in the republic. A number of new departments, including the one Takyrbashev heads, have been created in the republic's Gosplan. Five-year and one-year plans are worked out by territory, that is, for the four oblasts, the city of Frunze and the 11 cities and rayons under republic subordination, and are handed over for confirmation by the government of the republic. Takyrbashev provides a list of sectors into which these territorial plans are broken down and some details on what organizations the plans are supposed to be dispatched to. The basic characteristic of this new method of conducting the economy is an expansion of the rights of the local soviets and their organs without permitting an infringement of the rights granted to associations and enterprises. Takyrbashev also points out that the Kirghiz SSR Gosplan has been fortified by new cadres, in Osh Oblast by 65 people, in Issyk-Kul Oblast by 25, Naryn Oblast 29, Talas Oblast 30, Frunze City 30, and in the cities and rayons under republic subordination 2-4 each, or 209 people in all. In Takyrbashev's opinion, the activization of the work of local soviets and their planning organs in developing the management of the economy still remains at an inadequate level.

PERFORMANCE OF KISSR MINISTRY OF LIGHT INDUSTRY FAULTED

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz on 25 December 1984 carries on pages 2-3 a 2,200-word article by special correspondent B. Moldoisayev on the Kirghiz SSR Ministry of Light Industry, a sector that contributes more than 30 percent of the overall industrial output of the republic. While Moldoisayev refers to a number of positive indices that indicate successes in the work of the ministry, he devotes most of the article to a recitation of the shortcomings observed in the ministry. In the first 8 months of 1984, 372 formal claims worth 537,000 rubles were filed regarding the quality of output from the associations and enterprises of the ministry, and 22 fines were levied. Although the state has provided millions of rubles for the installation of technical equipment, the use coefficient of such equipment is very low and idle time for production equipment has increased two-three-fold over what is in the plan. By 1 September 1984, 4.6 million

rubles' worth of equipment had not been installed. The practice of lowering state plans has occurred in the ministry; because of a shortage of raw material the state plans were lowered by 20 million rubles in five enterprises. Moldoisayev cites several instances within the ministry in which various important documents as well as orders to be carried out were delayed. An order dated 11 May on raising the effectiveness of fuel and energy use was received by enterprises on 17 May, but the deadline for working out measures was 15 May. Pressing economic issues have often been discussed within the ministry's board, but measures are carried out in a lazy, leisurely fashion. The time requires that the minister, K. Satarov, his deputies, Yu. Shevchuk, B. Akkaziyeu and O. Mederov, and all of the officials of the ministry apparatus change their work style and work at high party demand. [It was announced 4 days later in SOVETSKAYA KIRGHIZIYA 29 December 1984 pages 1 and 4 that K. Satarov was replaced as Light Industry Minister by D. Tentiyeu.]

NEW COAL MINE IN KIRGHIZIYA DOING WELL

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGHIZIYA in Kirghiz on 25 December 1984 carries on page 2 an 800-word article by M. Toksonbayev, a member of the USSR Journalists Union, on the Kyzyl-Bulak open-pit coal mine, a part of the Sulyukta Mine Administration. One section of the mine was opened up for use at the beginning of the current 5-year period, and work on building a second is being done at the present time. Since the start of the 5-year period, the mine has begun to yield 700,000 tons of coal a year, and this year the miners are overfulfilling the plan. By the time the 60th anniversary of the Kirghiz SSR and KiCP was commemorated, 75,000 tons of coal extra had been extracted. Toksonbayev describes a hectic pace of activity at the mine, but he also acknowledges that while there are 12 powerful excavators and nearly 60 BelAZ vehicles of various types, many stand idle for long periods because of a lack of spare parts. Due to the lack of a staff to expedite material and equipment supplies, machine operators leave work and search for spare parts in towns like Kyzyl-Kiya and Angren day and night. Toksonbayev reports on some of the equipment being used at the mine and notes that all mine brigades at the pit are working in accordance with the brigade contract system.

DEVELOPMENT OF RURAL KIRGHIZIYA CONTINUES

[Editorial Report] Frunze KYRGYZSTAN KOMMUNISTI in Kirghiz No 12, December 1984 carries on pages 45-50 a 2,500-word article by M. Balbakov, a candidate of the economic sciences, on evening out the differences in the standard of living between the city and the countryside. Much has been done in this direction; in the years 1965 to 1982 electrical power in agriculture has grown more than 2.5-fold and the number of dwellings that have been supplied with gas has increased 27-fold in the countryside, as compared to 5-fold in the cities. The number of rural professional and vocational schools has increased considerably, but incomplete secondary schools still operate in many rural settlements. In the current school year there are 137 elementary and 345 incomplete secondary schools, nearly 30 percent of all the general education schools. Balbayev also contends that the dispersal of rural populated points does not contribute to the concentration of production on farms, is an obstacle to its further specialization and has a negative impact on the utilization of labor forces. But he cites advances made on one kolkhoz in

Alamedinskiy Rayon in forming large-scale population points. The average monthly salary there is 180 rubles, and the pay per manday is 8 rubles 23 kopecks, compared with 5 rubles 27 kopecks on the kolkhozes of the republic as a whole. He also criticizes architects who design little "agro-cities" for rural areas without taking into consideration traditional ties to the land and nature and the best national aspects of the countryside. One important element in rural life is the private plot; in Kirghiziya the relative contribution of this sector to the production of meat, eggs and potatoes is greater than that in the country as a whole.

Social and Cultural Affairs

SLANDEROUS LETTER-WRITERS DENOUNCED

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETNIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz on 2 December 1984 carries on page 3 a 1,800-word article by special correspondents J. Saatov, I. Mambetkazyev and A. Sydykov on people who make false accusations in letters to the authorities. The article begins with a denunciation of Pazyl Ergeshov, Torali Imarov and Abdysamat Kadyrov of the Burgundu Valley in Osh Oblast, who in the last 2-3 years have written 28 groundless petitions and anonymous letters to various organs. The investigations that resulted from their accusations ended up costing the state and the sovkhos 4,560 rubles. These people had been exposed in the press before, in the Osh Oblast newspaper LENIN JOLU and the satirical journal CHALKAN, but the publicity did not stop them. Imarov, for instance, was accused of growing rich from the produce raised on his private plot and of twice setting fire to Kadyrov's house. But after due consideration of the circumstances, the Kirghiz Supreme Court upheld the convictions of both Imarov and Kadyrov. Yes, there is a limit to humanitarianism and tolerance. Unfortunately, there are others who disseminate slander and write anonymous letters. In fact, after reading the nearly 50 groundless anonymous petitions written to the higher organs in the last 2 years by brazen slanderers, you wonder if they have any human qualities. At the conclusion of their article, the authors remind their readers that "critics" can be brought to criminal account for their slander.

HARMFUL REMNANTS OF PAST IN KIRGHIZIYA DECRIED

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETNIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz on 6 December 1984 carries on page 4 a 1,300-word article by Y. Chudiyev, a rural correspondent from Kalinskiy Rayon, in response to an article on extravagant feasts written by the well-known Kirghiz poet Aaly Tokombayev. Chudiyev is primarily concerned with the ceremonies traditionally held in connection with someone's death. In May and June of this year the raykom propaganda department and the rayispolkom organizational and mass affairs department held special meetings to strengthen the struggle against alien phenomena, in which village Soviet chairmen, village mullahs and a representative of the rayon mosque took part. An agreement was made not to allow vodka drinking at funeral ceremonies, not to recite prayers of forgiveness, not to distribute the tradition strips of cloth and not to hand out money to members of the funeral party. But as they say, "do what the mullah says, not what he does." When the elder sister of the Sary-Bulak Village soviet chairman passed away, all the above mentioned activities took place. The chairman's excuse was that he wasn't in charge of

the burial. In another village the death of a teacher was handled by the village mullah S. Shakeyev. For two religious recitations he received 85 rubles, and when the three rubles was handed round, he got his share too. Chudiyev also narrates an incident in which vodka was drunk, a quarrel broke out, and knives were drawn. In discussing the death of another person, one known even outside the rayon, Chudiyev names four different mullahs who participated, but no one spoke up against these religious ceremonies. He maintains that village soviets and their workers need help and support in combating remnants of the past, but in many places farm leaders behave apathetically.

In the same newspaper on 12 December 1984 on page 3 there is an 800-word article by the chairman of the Kashka-Suu Village soviet's commission on propagating the new customs also in connection with Tokombayev's article on extravagance. Some people, taking advantage of today's bounty, seek to increase inappropriate customs alien to society, and there have even emerged rituals formerly not used in life and unknown to the people. He lists 14 such ceremonies. He also discusses how the House of Happiness in Kashka-Suu has been utilized for commemorating important events in a suitable fashion.

The newspaper LENINCHIL JASH on 15 December 1984 carries on page 4 two letters also in response to Tokombayev's article, containing 700 words in all. Both letters deal with the practice of giving bride-price, "kalyng," in the course of a marriage. One letter quotes the remarks of young women who allegedly compare the size of the "kalyng" as a sign of how much each is "worth." The other letter, from someone in Leninpolskiy Rayon, maintains that giving bride-price has gained some strength and that it has become a custom to have two levels of giving, one involving 5,000 rubles for those able to afford it and the other, 2,000 rubles for those less well off.

RUSSIAN THEATER IN KIRGHIZIYA STILL NOT UP TO DEMAND

[Editorial Report] Frunze KYRGYZSTAN MADANIYATY in Kirghiz on 6 December 1984 carries on page 4 a 1,900-word account of a speech by Kirghiz SSR Minister of Culture Dzhumagul' Nusupova at a meeting of cultural and artistic activists recently convened in Frunze to discuss President Chernenko's speech at a USSR Writers Union plenum. Nusupova examines recent developments in theater, in art, and in cultural service for the rural working people. Good theatrical works were entered in a contest to commemorate the 60th anniversary of the Kirghiz SSR and the KICP. But, the artistic councils of the theaters and the creative unions were unable to inspire writers sufficiently to create works on the military-patriotic topic with regard to the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Second World War. At the present time, it is possible to speak about only two works on the military-patriotic topic, plays by B. Omuraliyev and A. Sorokin. Also, theater leaders and chief producers, who are supposed to educate the kollektiv in a satisfactory ideological-political direction, have not been at a sufficiently high level. In putting together repertoires, they have hurriedly proposed light works appealing only to the tastes of some spectators. In this regard the repertory policy of the Krupskaya Russian Drama Theater under chief producer G. Kirillov cannot but be disturbing. Next year it will mark its 50th anniversary, but the repertoire that the theater has selected to commemorate this glorious date has not yet

been able to meet the demand of the present day. [Several plays staged by this theater, especially Mar Bayjiyev's "Long-Distance Train," have been severely criticized in the Kirghiz press.] The repertory-editorial boards must be able to examine the creative situation formed in theaters from the position of party principle. Nusupova discloses that 11,570 people are presently working in the Ministry of Culture, including 3,000 with higher educations and 4,400 with specialized secondary educations. She also complains that as the result of cost changes the number of students in music schools has started to decline.

NO PLAY WINS KIRGHIZ WW II VICTORY CONTEST

[Editorial Report] Frunze KYRGYZSTAN MADANIYATY in Kirghiz on 27 December 1984 carries on page 2 a 200-word announcement on the results of an open competition for multi-act plays sponsored by the Kirghiz SSR Ministry of Culture to provide the theaters of Kirghiziya with plays of high artistry and ideological content dedicated to the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War. Eight plays were submitted in the contest under various special headings. The ministry decreed that the first, second and third prizes be awarded to no one, but that two 400-ruble incentive awards be presented to Roza Markova for her puppet-theater play and to Baky Omuraliyev for his play "A Fragment from a Great Campaign."

PROBLEMS IN KIRGHIZ THEATER STUDIES SURVEYED

[Editorial Report] Frunze KYRGYZSTAN MADANIYATY in Kirghiz on 13 December 1984 carries on page 11 and 13 a 2,800-word article by theater scholar Janysh Kulmambetov on various aspects of the study of Kirghiz theater art. While some material has been published on portions of the history of Kirghiz theater, an all-around investigation of the path traversed by the theater for nearly 60 years now has not yet appeared, and thus the most basic task of the time is the writing of the history of the Kirghiz stage. A scholarly work has not yet been written that fully investigates the growth of the national theater in the 1920's and 1930's, a study made all the more urgent by the passing of time. Kulmambetov also complains about the amount allotted by the republic's presses to theater studies. Most works are of the jubilee variety and limited to 5-6 printer's sheets; Kyrgyzstan Publishers allots 20 printer's sheets a year to the theater, just enough for a serious monograph on a single actor. Kirghiz theater studies are considerably younger than literary studies; barely a quarter century has passed since the first student graduated from a higher education institution in the field, and now there are only three candidates of science. But not even one qualified theater scholar is presently working in his specialty, strictly speaking. Kulmambetov then lists what is expected of experts involved in the theater, claiming that they do not have nearly enough time to do systematic work. Haphazardness and disorderliness prevail. One way to remedy this situation would be to open a scientific establishment for theater or artistic studies within the Kirghiz Academy of Sciences. Another way would be to encourage the literary departments of theaters to write up studies of their institutions, a right not currently enjoyed by Kirghiz theaters. Kulmambetov then examines the internal problems of these departments and the reasons why he feels the work of the employees there does not meet present demands. [The author of this article

was selected as the first prize winner in a competition sponsored by the editorial board of KYRGYZSTAN MADANIYATY for the best article on the topic of art, according to a notice in the newspaper on 27 December 1984, page 2.]

ILLEGAL RELIGIOUS ACTIVITY IN KIRGHIZIYA NOT TOLERATED

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETNIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz on 26 December 1984 carries on page 3 a 1,500-word article by S. Vishnyakov, the deputy representative in the Kirghiz SSR of the Council for Religious Affairs under the USSR Council of Ministers, on the freedoms and obligations of believers in the republic. The Soviet law on religion is the most democratic in the world; for instance, in the United States, citizens are granted the freedom only to choose their religion, but they have no right to renounce belief in God. Vishnyakov discusses how Western propagandists are joining with reactionary clerics to spread lies and slander about the religious rights of Soviet citizens. Three out of the four new studios opened up by the Voice of America this year were for disruptive broadcasts aimed at the USSR and the other socialist countries of Eastern Europe. The attempts of the enemies of socialism to rely upon some extremist elements in a number of religious associations in the USSR are not bearing fruit. However, the leaders of some unregistered religious associations like the supporters of the Church of the Evangelical Christian-Baptists, the Reformed Adventists, the Pentacostalists, the Jehovah's Witnesses, the Mennonite Brotherhood and the True Orthodox Church play into the hands of bourgeois ideologists, systematically break the laws on religion and do not carry out their constitutional obligations. The freedom of religion guaranteed by Article 50 of the Kirghiz SSR Constitution grants no one the right to break the law of the state. The illegal and antisocial activities of some religious people in Kirghiziya sometimes surprises even their foreign "brothers in Christ." Many international religious figures have come to Kirghiziya. Among the visitors to the republic in recent years are Karl Mau [as transliterated], general secretary of the World Lutheran Church, the Seventh-Day Adventist General Conference President Neal Nielson and Vice Presidents Alf Lone and Karish, the Evangelical Lutheran Dr. Paul Hansen of Denmark, the Seventh-Day Adventist Union President Manfred Betkher and others. Vishnyakov quotes Dr. Hansen as saying freedom of belief does not mean anarchy and it does not give anyone the right to break the law. In June 1984 a group of Seventh-Day Adventists led by Robertson Spengler and Walter Blem were favorably impressed by all they had seen in Kirghiziya with respect to religious freedom and the hospitality shown by their coreligionists. The unlawful activities of some religious fanatics and extremists have never been tolerated and will never be.

FIRST KIRGHIZ NEWSPAPER MARKS 60TH ANNIVERSARY

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETNIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz on 28 December 1984 carries on page 2 a 2,500-word article in connection with the 60th anniversary of the first Kirghiz-language newspaper ERKIN-TOO, now SOVETNIK KYRGYZSTAN. This article is virtually identical to an article in SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA on 28 December 1984, pages 1-2, except that in the latter newspaper it is identified as having been authored by the chief editor Dzh. Tursunov and except that in the Kirghiz version there is one paragraph devoted to general shortcomings in the work of the SOVETNIK KYRGYZSTAN editorial board. It is no

secret that not all articles are being written with high journalistic skill. It is necessary to reveal more profoundly not only the moral qualities of a person as a hard worker, but also his multi-faceted aims as a citizen and family head.

On page 3 of the same issue are six articles connected with the same anniversary, including an 800-word article by Zyyash Bektenov on the early years of ERKIN-TOO. The Kirghiz Scientific Commission chaired by Ishenaly Arabayev summoned Sydyk Karachev to Tashkent in mid-1924 and appointed him responsible secretary, since among the Kirghiz young people he was familiar with the press, having contributed to the Tatar newspaper KOMOK in Alma-Ata. In the apparatus of ERKIN-TOO at the beginning there were only five people--the responsible editor Osmonkum Aliyev, the responsible secretary Sydyk Karachev and the literary employees Murat Salikhov, Kusein Karasayev and Mustafa Akmatov. [The first three died in 1937-1938 before they reached 40 years of age, according to the "Kirghiz Soviet Encyclopedia." The last named is not listed in the encyclopedia.] Since at the time there were no typists or type machines for Kirghiz, the first five issues were written entirely by hand by Kusein Karasayev. On the first page of the first issue I. Arabayev wrote, "Since time immemorial the homeland of the Kirghiz people has been Ala-Too and the Tian-Shan... And now the freedom that the Kirghiz have waited for for a long time has fallen to their lot and is letting the smoke [of the Kirghiz yurt] drift [free] as a sovereign autonomous oblast, their own state. Consequently we have named the newspaper ERKIN-TOO [Free Mountain]." Bektenov also discusses and identifies some of the pseudonyms used by the earliest contributors to the newspaper.

Also on the same page is a 900-word article by poet A. Toktomushev on how he became involved in working on the newspaper in 1932. At that time there were only two people with higher educations on the editorial board, editor Kalim Rakhmatullin and his deputy Srajidin Sarmanov.

In a 600-word article on this page, Bektursun Karabayev, the chief of the letters department on the SOVETIK KYRGYZSTAN STAFF, makes some comparisons between the newspaper's early years and now. He cites print run figures for each of the 10 years since 1924, 12,800 in 1934, to 133,500 in 1984. Five people out out the first issue, and the author's aktiv then consisted of 16 people. Now, nearly 3,000 people of various occupations write the news, including 120 representatives among the working class, more than 300 experts in agriculture, and nearly 240 figures in culture. The number of the newspaper's active authors is over 370.

PORTRAYALS OF OTHER PEOPLES IN KIRGHIZ FICTION EXAMINED

[Editorial Report] Frunze ALA TOO in Kirghiz No 12, December 1984 carries on pages 119-127 a 6,300-word article by Abdylda Musayev on the portrayal in Kirghiz fiction of characters belonging to the non-Kirghiz nationalities. Musayev sketches some trends in this aspect of literature. In the 1920's-30's Kirghiz writers took as their basic aim the showing of the social differences of their characters and overlooked their national uniquenesses. This is entirely understandable, in that Kirghiz writers had no realistic traditions to rely upon in creating the personality of someone belonging to another

nationality. In the 1930's-40's, the thematic scope of Kirghiz literature widened, but the character of figures belonging to other nationalities was drawn in a static and schematic manner. T. Sydykbekov, in his novel "People of Our Time" [1948], foresaking the customary inertia in this area, was able to portray a person of another nationality in social and individual conditions. True, M. Awezov and K. Asanaliyev accused Sydykbekov of "Kirghizifying" the character of Dmitriy, but the author of this article agrees with A. Sadykov that Dmitriy was not completely "Kirghizified" and that he had accepted the progressive qualities of a fraternal people as his own. However, Musayev contends that the accusation of "Kirghizification" is appropriate to the character of the Ukrainian woman Lyuba. But all in all, "People of Our Time" was a landmark in the portrayal of people from non-Kirghiz nationalities.

Musayev also discusses K. Bayalinov's "Boordoshtor"[Brothers], U. Abdykaimov's "Maydan" [Battlefield], the work of Chingiz Aytmatov and a few other works from this standpoint. He does not approve of the device of creating "heroes with an accent" as a means of designating the linguistic peculiarities of people of other nationalities and criticizes the favorable opinion of Kh. Bapayev towards the use of this device in K. Jantoshev's novel "Kanybek." With respect to Aytmatov, Musayev contends that for a long time the characters belonging to other nationalities did not rise above the level of episodic personalities nor take on vivid, full-blooded natures. This is not true, however, of Aytmatov's "The Spotted Dog That Roams the Seaside" and especially of "A Day Longer Than a Century." Musayev examines the characters of the latter novel as to how convincing they are as heroes of another nationality. Of course, the national character does not consist merely of positive qualities and marks, and negative traits predominate in the character of Sabitjan, who holds nothing sacred other than the cares of his own dark soul. The national and international in the main hero Edigey forms an indissoluble unity and it is impossible to separate the two.

CONDITIONS FOR WORKING WOMEN NOT GOOD

[Editorial Report] Frunze KYRGYZSTAN AYALDARY in Kirghiz No 12, December 1984 carries on pages 19 and 20 a 1,200-word article by M. Jamankulova, the chief of the Social-Cultural Establishments Department of the Kirghiz SSR Council of Ministers, on the concern being shown by the party and state for mothers and their children. Jamankulova points to two recent republican decrees as evidence of such concern, but then devotes every paragraph after the third one to a list of shortcomings in providing care for mothers, especially those in the countryside. For instance, almost 70 percent of those working on dairy goods farms and in the amalgamated livestock complexes are women, and as studies show, there are no sanitary-hygienic departments, small showers or bathhouses in these sectors. She speaks of the dust which gets into the noses and eyes of those working with tobacco and which sometimes leads to ailments in women and children. Many women work in electrical enterprises, and unhealthy conditions can be found there. There are irregularities in the payment of family assistance; some 30 multi-child mothers from Talasskiy, Chatkalskiy and Toktogulskiy rayons did not receive 3,000 rubles. Jamankulova speaks of poorly equipped medical facilities for women and children, of farm leaders who do not provide transportation to hospitals for sick mothers on

time and of the shortage of pediatricians. Milk for young children is in inadequate supply in the republic; only 20 percent of the young children in Naryn and Talas oblasts and in some other rayons are drinking milk. Only 28.8 percent of the youngsters in the republic attend preschool facilities, and in Naryn Oblast that figure is 10.3 percent. Children in kindergartens rarely receive milk, meat, eggs and melons. Throughout the republic only 19.6 percent of the children go to summer camp, and in Issyk-Kul Oblast it is only 9.6 percent. All these things combine to have an adverse effect upon the work of women; Jamankulova calls upon Women's Councils to see that the necessary measures are carried out.

TAJIKISTAN SSR

Political Affairs

TAJIK KGB CHIEF GIVES HISTORY OF REPUBLIC ORGANIZATION

[Editorial Report] Dushanbe TOJIKISTONI SOVETI in Tajiki on 20 December 1984 carries on page 3 a 1,600-word article, "Always with the Party, Always with the People," by E. Perventsev, head of Tajikistan's KGB. The article is subtitled "The State Security Organs of the Tajikistan SSR Are 60 Years Old." The author reviews the Cheka/KGB's activities and contributions to the development of the republic for the past years; he also outlines the development of the republic KGB apparatus itself. Perventsev first discussed the work of the twenties--the struggles against the Basmachi and counter-revolutionaries, and the efforts to consolidate the republic. The Cheka is also noted for its general political role; explanations of the party's policies to the workers and the counter-revolutionary nature of the Basmachi. The author then outlines the Cheka's role in the thirties in uncovering "spies, wreckers and terrorists" who tried to sabotage the 1st Five Year Plan. He also touches upon the Cheka's aide in counteracting the subversive influences of the Soviet Union's enemies during the war years, as well as the post-war era when the republic was faced with enemy agents of the imperialist intelligence forces. Perventsev concludes by noting the current efforts of the imperialists to spread "provocation and intrigues" and to disparage the developments of socialism. He states that the imperialist countries operate a large, technologically-advanced propaganda machine; "psychological sabotage" is one of its tools. He notes that Tajikistan in particular is one of the targets for this work because it is a rapidly developing republic.

TAJIK PEOPLE'S CONTROL TO HELP SOLVE ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

[Editorial Report] Dushanbe TOJIKISTONI SOVETI in Tajiki on 29 December 1984 carries on page 2 a 3,800-word TojikTA article, "Let Us Perfect the Work of the People's Control." The article is subtitled "From the Assembly of Activists of the Republic's People's Control." The article includes the text of an address by party First Secretary R.N. Nabiyeu. Nabiyeu stated that since the majority of control workers are employed in production collectives they can help solve economic problems. The means exist to solve such problems as improving the level of agricultural production; strengthening state, production and labor discipline; promoting labor productivity; fighting waste, disorganization, the theft of state property and the abuse of one's position. He enjoined them to be particularly attentive to violations of economic law

and unsatisfactory work by some enterprises, especially in commerce, basic services and transportation. Vigorous enforcement of state and labor discipline by control workers resulted in 5,000 position-holders being called to account in the past 2 years.

Economics

IRRIGATION PROBLEMS SAID TO CAUSE LOW YIELDS

[Editorial Report] Dushanbe TOJIKISTONI SOVETI in Tajiki on 5 December 1984 carries on page 1 an 800-word unsigned article, "Irrigation of the Land," in which the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, Glavtadzhikvodstroï, Tadzhiksovkhozstroï and other organizations are faulted for insufficient efforts to see that irrigated land is utilized satisfactorily. Every year in Tajikistan 8-10,000 hectares of irrigated land are wasted; some rayons are noted for their "very low" harvests of cotton, animal feed, wheat and other crops.

LAND/WATER RESOURCES MINISTER ON CURRENT TAJIK SITUATION

[Editorial Report] Dushanbe TOJIKISTONI SOVETI in Tajiki on 19 December 1984 carries on page 2 a 1,100-word article, "Basic Orientation," by A. Ahmadov, minister of land reclamation and water resources for the republic. The article appears under the rubric "The Irrigation Program--in Practice." The author notes that Tajikistan presently has 667,000 hectares of irrigated land. Thus far in the 11th Five Year Plan, irrigation has been extended to 43,000 more hectares, while irrigation has been improved on another 70,000 hectares; 34,000 more hectares have been leveled. Ahmadov touches on the need to conserve water resources; the Syr Darya and the Amu Darya are already being utilized to the utmost; at the same time their water level is decreasing, straining even further water resources for the republic. Approximately 1 billion rubles are allocated for the construction of water works in the 12th Five Year Plan. Some 55,000 more hectares of land are to be irrigated and irrigation works on 75,000 more hectares are to be improved, according to the 12th plan; in addition, 35,000 more hectares are to be leveled.

NUREK RIVER WATERS SOON TO REACH DANGHARA STEPPE

[Editorial Report] Dushanbe TOJIKISTONI SOVETI in Tajiki on 27 December 1984 carries on page 2 a 100-word article, "The Awaited Day Is Near," by Sh. Gulov. The article appears under the rubric, "The Irrigation Program--in Practice." Construction of a particular tunnel is ahead of schedule, which may make it possible to bring water from the Nurek River to the Danghara steppe as early as 1985.

Social and Cultural Affairs

PRO-SOVIET MULLAHS' ROLE IN TAJIK HISTORY NOTED

[Editorial Report] Dushanbe TOJIKISTONI SOVETI in Tajiki on 11 December 1984 carries on page 2 a 1,000-word article, "Revkom Commander," by Ya. Nal'skiy. The author reports that in recent years he has gathered material on the fight

against the Basmachi, and in particular has compiled some information on Mirzo Nabiyeu, a hero in this struggle. His work was important in the efforts to explain the concepts of the new Soviet republic being formed; he noted that "the Soviets do not prohibit religion, they do not oppose our holidays and ceremonies" and spread the news that the Soviets were giving land to the peasants. Nabiyeu worked in conjunction with both the Cheka and the Red Army in their struggles with the Basmachi.

Political Affairs

LITERARY WEEKLY ASSAILED BY CENTRAL COMMITTEE

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 2 December 1984 carries on page 2 a 1,200-word unsigned article on the decree of the Turkmen CP Central Committee "On the ideological-artistic level of materials published in the newspaper ADEBIYAT VE SUNGAT with regard to the demands of the 26th Congress of the CPSU and the June (1983) plenum of the CPSU Central Committee." It is pointed out that "artistically crude and ideologically weak works and articles are still appearing in the newspaper. Responses of workers and kolkhozniks to literary works are seldom printed. The life of the working class and farmers, the social processes created by the scientific-technical revolution and questions on moral education are poorly represented. Not enough work is being done on the implementation of the measures specified in the decree of the CPSU Central Committee 'on literary-artistic criticism.' The work of critics is not directed at an analysis of the most important questions of literature." It is added that "insufficient space is given to the works of young writers in the newspaper; questions relating to the literary traditions of the older generation as they pertain to younger writers are rarely discussed. The newspaper seldom sets forth basic creative problems in Turkmen literature or the further development of music, graphics, theater and the film in the republic." The responsibility for rectifying and improving the work of ADEBIYAT VE SUNGAT has been turned over to its party organization.

IMPROVEMENTS, PROBLEMS IN ATHEISTIC EDUCATION NOTED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 5 December 1984 carries on page 2 a 700-word article by A. Motdyev, instructor at the Turkmen CP Sakar raykom, discussing recent efforts to improve atheistic education in the rayon. After noting a lack of films on atheism, it is added that "recently, a scientific-practical conference on 'Islam and atheism' was held. At the conference discussions on Islam and its harmful remnants were held. One must point out that, along with the good results achieved in giving the workers an atheistic education, certain shortcomings still persist. The Turkmen CP raykom, primary party organizations and ideological activists of the rayon are doing major work in correcting these shortcomings and improving atheistic education for the workers."

PEOPLE'S CONTROLLERS CRITICIZED FOR CARELESSNESS

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad MUGALLYMLAR GAZETI in Turkmen on 7 December 1984 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word lead editorial accusing some people's control groups of carelessness, especially those responsible for schools. Noting that "school property is state property," it is pointed out that "one must note that there are still shortcomings in this work. In some places the work of people's control groups has been allowed to drift; members of some school people's control groups are approaching their responsibilities carelessly." It is added that "it is no secret that there are people's controllers who rarely or never give any thought to their duties. Such controllers think their basic duty is to find shortcomings and expose them. They have forgotten the fundamental duty placed before them by the party and government--to succeed in correcting the exposed shortcomings."

PARTY LEADERSHIP OF KOMSOMOL STRESSED IN SCHOOLS

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad MUGALLYMLAR GAZETI in Turkmen on 9 December 1984 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word lead editorial on the importance of school Komsomol organizations. "As is well-known, primary party organizations in our republic's schools are doing considerable work in attempting to fulfill decrees of the CPSU Central Committee in improving party leadership over the Komsomol and in increasing their role in giving the growing young generation a communist education." However, "one must say that there are teachers in elementary schools who are not making appropriate use of their possibilities, who are not taking their educational role at Komsomol meetings seriously, who often adopt conciliatory positions and who are not paying enough attention to increasing their personal responsibilities toward members of Komsomol organizations and comrades." It is pointed out that "at this time they must basically strengthen the style, forms and methods of their work in Komsomol organizations and reinforce the unity of word and deed in all sectors of Komsomol work."

MEDIA WORKERS URGED TO BE MORE POLITICAL

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad ADEBIYAT VE SUNGAT in Turkmen on 21 December 1984 carries on pages 2-4 a 4,800-word speech by M.G. Gapurov, first secretary of the Turkmen CP Central Committee. The speech was delivered at the joint plenum of the Turkmen SSR creative unions and organizations. He emphasized that "writers, publicists and newspaper, magazine, television and radio workers must work relentlessly in strengthening the effectiveness of their writing and in increasing the ideological-political relevance of their published material." It is added that "sometimes actual problems are set forth superficially or in a banal manner; the lack of penetrating thought and clarity of expression lowers the influence of necessary articles significantly." It is pointed out that one can only judge the effect of printed materials or the spoken word by the response it receives from the public.

PROGRESSIVE NATURE OF TURKMEN-RUSSIAN RELATIONS ANALYZED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 22 December 1984 carries on page 3 a 1,000-word article by M. Annanepesov analyzing the progressive consequences of Turkmenistan's voluntary merger into the Russian Empire 100 years ago. "This political act brought a significant progressive advance in Turkmenistan's socio-economic growth." It is added that as a result of the building of railroads and new cities, the development of capitalistic relations and industry, "the proletariat came into existence." However, "under the conditions of czarist rule all progressive changes were quite slow and limited. Czarist Russia was a prison for the Russian people and all other peoples. But, by entering into the Russian state the Turkmen people came into contact not only with the reactionary Russia of the Romanovs and Purishkeviches, but also with the advanced, democratic, revolutionary Russia, the fatherland of Lenin and Leninism."

PEOPLE'S CONTROL ACTIVITIES HIGHLIGHTED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 25 December 1984 carries on page 3 a 1,500-word article by B. Annayev, first deputy chairman of the Turkmen SSR People's Control Committee, pointing out that "recently, people's control committees have been making especially strong efforts and have been doing a substantial amount of work in looking into legal violations. In the last half year more than 4,000 people guilty of shortcomings which were revealed as a result of investigations have been taken to task. On this basis, 148 workers have been removed from their jobs. Financial reimbursements equal to the amount of 250,000 rubles have been given to 1,059 workers as compensation for damages. Materials on some individuals found to be derelict in their duties have been turned over to organs of the procuracy."

Economics

SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION SHORTCOMINGS DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad MUGALLYMLAR GAZETI in Turkmen on 2 December 1984 carries on page 2 a 600-word unsigned article on discussions held by the collegium of the Turkmen SSR Ministry of Education on the progress of school construction over the last 10 months. Representatives of the Ministries of Construction and Rural Construction took part in the talks. It was pointed out that "the present pace of construction is lagging behind growing demand. The construction of school buildings is not being completed on schedule. The progress of building housing for teachers and buildings for pre-school age children administrations is unsatisfactory." It is added that "serious talks were held on the necessity to take all measures to overcome the construction lag by the end of the 1984 school year."

COMPUTERIZATION URGED TO FULFILL PLANS

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 4 December 1984 carries on page 1 a 1,100-word lead editorial on implementing proposals made by communists in order to fulfill the 5-year plan. It is noted that

"although the work of acting on critical observations of communists has given good results, some party organizations and enterprise leaders are not paying enough attention to this important question. At annual accounting-election meetings communists are making good suggestions which could affect the improvement of the work. One of these proposals is to computerize the enterprise. If the work were to be done on this basis, the experience of many collectives has proven that it would positively reinforce labor discipline, reduce cadre turnover and increase responsibility. But not enough attention is being given to adopting such a useful principle in these enterprises."

CENSUS TO PAY MORE ATTENTION TO FAMILY STRUCTURE

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 4 December 1984 carries on page 3 a 400-word article by M. Mukhammedova, chief of the Ashkhabad City Statistical Administration, on social-demographic research being done in 1985. It is noted that "there are new themes in the program of social-demographic research for classifying the population. A detailed study of these on a broad statistical base will be done for the first time. With regard for marriage, for example, if there is a divorce, it is intended to acquire data on its cause and date of occurrence. The birth of a child is very important; information will be gathered on the fertility rate of different generations of women at different periods, and on the number of children local women want to have. On another theme, there are questions on the family and living conditions. Answers to these questions will make it possible to establish mutually important relationships between the information gained and various demographic and social data."

EDUCATION FINANCING DESCRIBED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 7 December 1984 carries on page 4 a 900-word article by D. Paltayeva, head of the Department of Cultural Statistics of the Turkmen SSR Central Statistical Administration, in which the financing of education is specified. "In 1983, 352 million rubles from the republic's state budget, or 57 percent of all expenses used for the financing of social-cultural measures, were allocated for the development of education. The number of schools is growing from year to year. Last year, school buildings with a 15,000 student capacity were put into use and this year students will receive new school buildings with room for more than 14,000 students."

HIGHER TEACHER PAY NOTED BY FINANCE MINISTER

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 13 December 1984 carries on pages 2,3 a 3,300-word article by Kh. Sukhanov, Turkmen SSR Minister of Finance, entitled "The Budget of Turkmenistan over 60 Years," in which the financing of the education reform is discussed. "In accordance with the reform, the salaries of 11,500 teachers and people's education workers are being raised significantly. In 1985 it is planned that 22,391,000 rubles from our republic's budget will be directed towards these goals. It is a testament to the great concern of the party and government for improving the material security of teachers and other education workers; this, in its turn, has to affect people's education as a whole and the work of teaching the young."

GREATER CONCERN FOR VITICULTURE DEMANDED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 14 December 1984 carries on page 3 a 1,100-word people's control committee article urging that the Turkmen SSR Ministry of the Food Industry and the Turkmenvino agro-production organization pay greater attention to laying the foundations for the establishment of new vineyards. Noting that these organizations are not paying heed to agro-technical needs in this regard, it is added that "as a result, the quality of the work being done is low." Also, "the work of plowing the land, bringing in fresh water, and spreading mineral and organic fertilizers is inadequate."

SILTING OF KARAKUM CANAL STUDIED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 14 December 1984 carries on page 2 a 1,500-word article by A. Geldiev on the building of the Karakum Canal in which the problem of the silt build-up is discussed. "One of the important problems in the Karakum Canal is controlling the silt from the Amu Darya, which is one of the most turbid rivers in our country and in the world. The turbidity of its water is 5 times higher than that of the Nile River. There is an average of 4 kilograms of silt in every cubic meter of Amu Darya water. The Karakum Canal receives 40 million tons of silt a year from the Amu Darya along with its water. At present, this silt is accumulating in the Kelif pools located between the 52-100 kilometer marks of the canal. Soon these pools will fill with silt and make the use of the canal more difficult. Thus, the problem of controlling the silting of the canal better emerges." It is added that the results of the research being done on this problem "are being utilized in materials contributing to the technical-economic foundations in diverting the flow of part of the waters from Siberian rivers into Central Asia and Kazakhstan."

WATER PIPELINES EXTENDED TO WEST TURKMENISTAN

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 21 December 1984 carries on page 4 a 1,500-word article by B. Meredov and A. Gurbanov, both department heads at the Turkmenistan SSR Institute of Economics, in which it is noted that "the turning over for use of the more than 250 kilometer long central water pipeline from Gazanjyk to Krasnovodsk has an exceptionally great importance for the socio-economic growth of Krasnovodsk, Nebitdag and Cheleken Cities and nearby rayons. The water of the V.I. Lenin Karakum Canal has reached the shores of the Caspian Sea." It is added that "work has begun on expanding the water pipeline network into West Turkmenistan." Also, output of the Nebitdag water purification plant, which processes 150,000 cubic meters a day, is being brought to Cheleken, Gumdag and Vyshka. Additionally, "the work of extending the canal from Gazanjyk to the southwest of the republic--to the subtropical zone--is continuing."

DEMOGRAPHIC POLICY GOALS EXPLAINED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 26 December 1984 carries on page 3 a 1,300-word article by M. Rajabov, chief of the Turkmen SSR Central Statistical Administration, on the purposes to which

results of the 1985 census will be applied. "Materials from the survey will lay the basis for measures connected to the implementation of an effective demographic policy. As for the goals of demographic policy, it consists of helping in the reinforcement of the family, creating especially positive conditions for uniting motherhood with labor and social work, improving the raising and care of children and those unable to work, increasing human longevity and the capacity to work, and implementing measures for improving health."

WINTER PASTURING OF LIVESTOCK SHORTCOMINGS EXPOSED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 26 December 1984 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word lead editorial on the importance of making preparations for the winter pasturing of livestock. It is pointed out that "in most enterprises the work of looking after the livestock and making sure that supplementary feed and water is well organized; specialists have examined the pasture and quickly put in order existing difficulties. But there are places where there has been carelessness in this work. On some enterprises in the Gazankyk Rayon of Krasnovodsk Oblast, Garabekevil Rayon in Chardzhou Oblast and some other rayons the overwintering of livestock is being approached carelessly, and confusion ensued in the first days of December. Because machinery for cutting feed has not been fully operational and because thick-stemmed grasses are being trampled by livestock, losses have increased." It is added that "there are enterprises which are opening the way for the loss or death of cattle."

RICE PRODUCTION LAGGING

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 27 December 1984 carries on page 1 a 400-word Turkmeninform report on a meeting of the commission for questions of the agro-industrial complex under the Turkmen SSR Council of Ministers in order to discuss the decree "On Measures for the Further Improvement of Rice Farming." It was found that "republic rice growers fulfilled the plan for the fourth year of the 5-year plan for selling rice to the state. This year 28.2 thousand tons of rice were sold which is more than planned. But the 4-year plan for producing rice has not been fulfilled. Rice growers in Chardzhou Oblast have failed to meet the quota every year, and their productivity is low. Here, the rice growing technology is misapplied." It is pointed out that "specialized rice growing enterprises are not guaranteed new technology in a satisfactory manner."

ROLE OF MECHANIZATION IN AGRICULTURE DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 27 December 1984 carries on page 3 a 1,400-word article by M. Gurdov, director of the technical economic research department of the Scientific-Technical Information Research Institute of Turkmenistan SSR Gosplan, on the relationship between mechanization and agricultural productivity. It is noted that achieving the plan for scientific-technical progress in agriculture is dependent on the development of tractor and agricultural machine-building, the mechanization and automation of production processes and the development of the chemical industry. In this regard, it is added that "the development of a road-

transport infrastructure has a special importance under Turkmenistan's agricultural conditions because the lack of roads or their unsatisfactory condition leads to significant losses of agricultural products."

Social and Cultural Affairs

ILLEGAL MUSICIANS ATTACKED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad ADEBIYAT VE SUNGAT in Turkmen on 7 December 1984 carries on pages 13, 14 a 2,200-word article by Khudayberdi Durdyev who continues a series of attacks in the Turkmen press on unauthorized musicians performing for money. The article is entitled "To Sell Your Song Is To Sell Your Heart." It is noted that "in recent years a group of amateur singers and pseudo-musicians have emerged and begun to work parties and celebrations held in our cities and villages." It is pointed out that "those who take money for their 'concerts' are doing damage to our communist education and our ideology." It is added that "for them the noblest, sweetest thing is money, forbidden earnings."

'UNSATISFACTORY ACTIONS' EXPOSED IN SCHOOLS

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad MUGALLYMLAR GAZETI in Turkmen on 12 December 1984 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word lead editorial on moral education in schools. It is pointed out that "occasionally, facts are revealed about unsatisfactory actions committed by students and teachers in some schools. This is certainly the result of insufficient attention being given to moral education in these places." Three secondary schools in Koneurgench Rayon are cited in this regard: "the existence of students from these schools who are violating regulations and not complying with legal norms was exposed in a raid by the commission on work with teenagers attached to the rayon Soviet of People's Deputies Executive Committee. This fact revealed that attention to the moral education of youth in these pedagogical collectives has weakened." It is added that another problem is the drinking of alcohol by teachers.

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING PROBLEMS HIGHLIGHTED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad MUGALLYMLAR GAZETI in Turkmen on 19 December 1984 carries on page 4 a 1,400-word article by K. Atayev, foreign language and literature teacher at the M. Gor'kiy Turkmen State University, on the importance of learning foreign languages. It is pointed out that there are certain problems hindering the study of foreign languages. "Teaching cadres for foreign languages are inadequate in schools in Gyzyletrek, Garrygala, Asenguly, Tagtabazar and Lenin rayons in our republic. Some teachers of foreign languages organize their lessons poorly and are not making use of the required instructional aids. As a result, students from these rayons who wish to enter higher schools are performing poorly in translating simple words from foreign languages at entrance examinations."

TECHINICAL TRAINING FOR TURKMENS IN OTHER REPUBLICS STRESSED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad MUGALLYMLAR GAZETI in Turkmen on 19 December 1984 carries on page 2 a 1,100-word interview with Akjagul Jumamyrdova, first

secretary of the Krasnovodsk Oblast Komsomol, on Turkmen students studying in other union republics, especially the RSFSR. It is pointed out that "most Komsomol committees are doing good work in stimulating the desire among youth to study in the RSFSR." Noting that the Nebitdag City, Gyzyarbat and Asenguly raykoms have gained good results in this regard, it is added that "there are also Komsomol committees in our oblast which have not organized this work enough. The Krasnovodsk City and Gyzyletrek rayon committees are not making adequate use of meetings, discussions and demonstrations in the schools."

PLACES DISCUSSED AT ASHKHABAD SEMINAR

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 21 December 1984 carries on page 4 a 200-word report by O. Durdyev on an Ashkhabad seminar for upperclass students on atheism. Y.B. Javan, head of the Ashkhabad City "Znaniye" Society lecturers' group, "discussed the importance of increasing atheistic education. Then E. Atagarryev, director of the archeology section at the Shaja Batyrov Institute of History of the Turkmen SSR Academy of Sciences, gave a lecture on 'the historical truth about the so-called 'holy' places on Turkmenistan's territory.'" It is added that "the Ashkhabad City organization of the 'Znaniye' Society began to hold regular seminars for students in 1983; students gather in the society's lecture hall once a month and hear lectures not only on atheism but also on similar aspects of ideological work."

BELIEF IN 'HOLY' PLACES ANALYZED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 27 December 1984 carries on page 3 a 1,300-word article by T. Atayev, a member of the USSR Philosophy Society, in which the belief in "holy" places is examined. "There are objective, subjective and psychological reasons behind the belief of some people in 'holy' places. The primary reason is that the individual mentality and world-view of some people is lagging behind the public, materialistic mentality. Such people are unable to concentrate on religious fabrications, thoughts and customs from a Marxist-Leninist point of view and, because they cannot think independently about this, they believe in the untruth that it is useful to make a pilgrimage to a 'holy' place." It is pointed out that "as noted in the June (1983) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, the numerous ideological centers of imperialism are not limited by supporting religious belief, but are also attempting to instill a belief in religion and to give it an anti-Soviet, nationalistic bias. One of the duties to which atheists must give a lot of attention consists of exposing these machinations of imperialism." It is added that atheistic propaganda conducted in Mary Oblast "must be strengthened" due to the numerous "holy" places there.

ROLE OF FAMILY IN ATHEISTIC EDUCATION STRESSEED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad MUGALLYMLAR GAZETI in Turkmen on 30 December 1984 carries on page 1 a 2,300-word article by R. Khudayberdiyev, first secretary of the Chardzhou Obkom, on the importance of an atheistic education as a part of a communist education. It is pointed out that "joint work by the school, family and society is a necessary condition in raising the

effectiveness of students' atheistic education and training. Most parents that are free of religion, are atheists. But atheist parents view religion in different ways. Some of them conduct an active, aggressive struggle against religious ideology and its claims." However, "some parents, who are religious believers, are proponents of giving children a religious education in the family." It is stressed that atheistic propagandists must approach each situation on its own merits.

International

WRITER DISCUSSES FORTHCOMING NOVEL ON MODERN AFGHANISTAN

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 12 December 1984 carries on page 3 a 500-word interview with the Turkmen novelist Gylych Kulyyev on the trilogy he is now writing called "Storm Over Afghanistan." It "will be a work describing events occurring in Afghanistan prior to the April revolution and the struggle of the Afghan people against their enemies and for freedom and happiness." The author notes: "I hope to be finished with the final volume by 1985. I am interested in events in that fraternal country and in the success and victories gained by the Afghan people in their struggle for a new life. I came to know and love this people when I worked in Afghanistan from 1957 to 1960."

Political Affairs

TASKS OF PARTY BURO'S COUNTER-PROPAGANDA COMMISSION DETAILED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 18 December 1984 carries on page 2 a 1,600-word article by Professor, Doctor of History S. Tatiboyev entitled "We Must Be on the Attack" in which he discusses the need for and tasks of a newly formed counter-propaganda commission under the Uzbek CP Central Committee's Buro. Party documents have stressed the need for research on the concrete conditions, place, time and target, and influence of the enemy propaganda machine. Success in the struggle against bourgeois propaganda depends on knowing the characteristics of the ideological struggle and being able to use counter measures to expose the intrigues of adversaries. One of the most important tasks in counter-propaganda is to instill ideological immunity to subversion in the Soviet people by imparting to them ideological conviction and a scientific communist world view. In their educational work communists must know when, where and how to turn their Marxist theory into action. They must rigidly adhere to the class path, have a definite and comprehensible ideological position, and fight the lack of principled beliefs, vestiges of private ownership, nihilistic attitudes toward socialist achievements and the influence of bourgeois and revisionist views.

Schools, colleges and dormitories provide a great potential for exerting influence over young people. A system for educating students and young workers must be established. Special attention must be paid to their spiritual makeup, questions and opinions, and to the results of sociological polls. Concepts like "classes," "class interests," "revolutionary," "socialist way of life," "Soviet patriotism," "Soviet pride," and "proletarian, socialist internationalism" must be made part of the conceptual framework of youth. The success of counter-propaganda depends on how thoroughly this concrete task is performed. At the same time, small collectives must not be neglected. There are few party organizations in small agencies, establishments and trade and service enterprises. However, "gossip and rumors" take place most of all in just such places where the party's influence is weakest. Party and soviet leaders and experienced lecturers must make it a standing rule to visit small collectives at least once a month.

Counter-propaganda must be prepared to deal with bourgeois attempts to divert the attention of the Soviet mass media to secondary problems of small importance and to draw it into defensive debates that bourgeois propagandists

can exploit for their own purposes. The best way to fight endlessly repeated fabrications is not to engage in specific refutations, but to provide more information that demonstrates their overall falseness.

The first requirement for successful counter-propaganda is its scientific organization. A commission for counter-propaganda is now operating under the Uzbek CP Central Committee Buro. Similar committees and sections have been formed under gorkoms and raykoms, lecture groups, methodological councils, and groups for studying public opinion have been set up under komsomol organizations, editorial offices of newspapers and journals, Znaniye chapters and a number of vuzes. Lecturers and political information officers are being specially trained. Such courses as that given at the Marxist-Leninist University of the Tashkent Gorkom on "Today's Ideological Struggle: Current Problems of Counter-propaganda" are especially helpful in training ideological cadres. Greater attention is being paid to counter-propaganda problems in higher party schools and in inter-republic schools for the advanced training of party and soviet workers. Courses at these schools now include lectures on "Problems of Increasing the Effectiveness of Counter-propaganda in Today's Ideological Struggle," "The Party's Current Problems in the Nationality Field," "Criticizing the Bourgeois and Revisionist Falsification of the Theory and Practice of Real Socialism," and "Basic Characteristics and Trends in the Modern Ideological Struggle."

In June 1984, an all-union seminar on counter-propaganda questions was held in Vladivostok. Its recommendations stressed that insuring social justice for all layers of the population was an especially important factor in the successful waging of counter-propaganda. Giving salaries or incentives, handing out vacation passes or distributing apartments must be done according to regulations and principles without exceptions. Allowing those who are irresponsible or slack in the performance of their duties to go unpunished not only causes material loss but also socially and spiritually damages society. Ideological adversaries seize on every such incident, blow it up out of proportion, and claim that such rare occurrences are the norm. For this reason, party committees, labor collectives, soviet and economic organs must be merciless toward self-interested, careerist, hypocritical and spiritually corrupt people who don't subordinate themselves to the spiritual norms of the Soviet way of life and to socialist labor discipline. The more the Soviet economy is improved, the people educated and shortcomings eliminated, the greater success ideological workers will have in instilling the communist world view in people.

LENIN'S PROTEST TO 'ECONOMISM' RECALLED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONIN in Uzbek on 30 December 1984 carries on page 2 an 800-word article by Professor M. Vahobov and Q. Karimbekov, teacher in the Department of CPSU History at Tashkent State University, entitled "Defending Marxism" in which they comment on the 85th anniversary of Lenin's article "Protest of Russia's Social Democrats." In the 1890's, Marxism emerged as the most influential force in the international workers' movement, which obliged its enemies to attempt to revise some of its basic tenets in an unprincipled and traitorous way. One such attempt was a form of international opportunism called "economism," which was proposed by

the German Eduard Bernstein. The "economists" were located on most local committees and groups of the Russian Social Democrats, and hoped to divert the worker class from the political struggle and draw them into trade unionist and reformist positions that would preclude the need to form a revolutionary party of the proletariat. Bernstein's views were clearly expressed in the document called "Credo" written by Ye. D. Kuskova and distributed in Russia. Upon reading it, Lenin knew he had to strike a blow against revisionism and opportunism in the workers' movement and against "economism" in Russia.

PARTY HISTORIAN VAKHOBOV'S BIRTHDAY MARKED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 6 December 1984 carries on page 2 an 800-word article by Candidate of History R. Rajabova, senior scientific associate of the Institute of Party History under the Uzbek CP Central Committee, entitled "Communist, Scholar" in which she sketches the career of Mavlon Vakhobov in conjunction with his 75th birthday. Vakhobov was born into a poor family in 1909. As a komsomol, he took part in agitating among the masses, teaching them to read and write, and organizing them into collectives. After studying and teaching in vuzes in Samarkand and Tashkent, Vakhobov became chief of the agitation section and secretary of the Uzbek CP Central Committee in 1944. During the 1950's he was chairman of the Department of CPSU History at Tashkent Pedinstitute and executive editor of the journal OZBEKISTON KOMMUNISTI. From 1960 to 1970, he was director of the Institute of Party History. During his tenure the institute was completely reorganized. New sections were opened, including a party construction section, a section for the translation of Lenin's works into Uzbek, a restoration workshop, a microphotographic laboratory and a republic coordination council for research on party history. The Uzbekistan Public Institute for the History of Collective and State Farms was formed under the Institute of Party History. He attracted leading historians to the institute and set up collective projects, including one that resulted in the "Sketches of the History of the Uzbek CP" series. Among his own works are "Tashkent in Three Eras" (1957) and "The Uzbek Socialist Nationality"(1961).

IKRAMOV, KHOJAYEV QUOTED ON COTTON INDEPENDENCE, DELIMITATION

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek on 7 December 1984 carries on page 2 two 100-word quotations by former Uzbek party chief Akmal Ikramov (1898-1938) and former Uzbek Prime Minister Fayzulla Khojayeve (1896-1938). The quote by Ikramov runs: "Counter-revolutionary nationalist elements propagated the slanderous slogan that Uzbekistan has become the cotton-growing colony of the Soviet Union. While Uzbekistan depends on rapid progress in cotton cultivation its industry has also appreciably developed today. Now, every worker in Uzbekistan sees that development of cotton cultivation is the means for implementation of the Leninist nationality policy and for elimination of the economic and cultural inequality of nationalities..." The quote by Khojayeve runs: "National delimitation will correct historical errors. It shall open a new path to those Central Asian peoples engaged in creating their freedom. The republics that will be formed after national delimitation will peacefully cooperate with one another and help one another. These republics will be further clear and convincing evidence that the Communist party has correctly solved the

nationality problem. These republics will be a magnet that will forever draw to themselves the gaze of the enslaved East."

CAPTURE OF BASMACHI CHIEF RECOUNTED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek on 21 December 1984 carries on page 5 a 1,000-word article by V. Sumin entitled "Along the River" in which he describes the capture of Ibrahimbek, one of the last of the powerful Basmachi chieftains, by Abdulla Valishev in 1931. Valishev grew up in Tataristan and at the age of 19 became a member of the army's Tatar brigade that was sent to Central Asia to fight Basmachis. In 1923, he was recruited into the GPU to operate as a chekist. After national delimitation in 1924 Western imperialist circles began to fan Basmachi opposition against the new Central Asian republics. While these counter-revolutionary forces were squelched anti-Soviet groups again increased in 1929 under the instigation of English and other foreign intelligence networks. Operating on a foreign plan for counter-revolution Basmachis led by Junaidkhan were sent to Turkmenistan and bands led by Ibrahimbek to Tajikistan. Ibrahimbek attacked in the spring, using mullahs and ishans to try to deceive the local population into supporting them. However, the Basmachis pillaged and oppressed the people, disrupting their sowing and destroying their new socialist farms. Red Army detachments, border guards and chekists entered the fight. After 6 months, Ibrahimbek's groups was close to collapse. Foreign enemies sent reinforcements led by Otanbek, but these bandits met defeat on the Panj River and the remnants fled to Afghanistan. One after another the Basmachi bands began to surrender to the Soviet government, including Ibrahimbek's uncle, Teshaqul. In May 1931 alone, a dozen chieftains and nearly 700 Basmachis gave up. Ibrahimbek began to eye an escape into Afghanistan. A special group led his detachment to the village of Esonboy along the Panj River, where Basmachis crossed over into Afghanistan. The next morning Ibrahimbek appeared with his loyal friend Saib Kurbash and personal secretary, Rahmat Ali, and they were arrested. That was 23 June 1931. At his trial in Tashkent Ibrahimbek had this to say about his crimes: "I heard from Yusufbay Muqumboyev, representative of the Emir before the attack on Bukhara, that the League of Nations decided that Bukhara would be returned to Emir. That is why I was hoping for the help of foreign states, and also for the support of the peasants. Unfortunately, no one came over to my side or supported me. Now, I'm done for. Because of the support of workers the Soviet government is strong as stone."

KOMSOMOL CONFERENCE ON ATHEISTIC UPBRINGING

Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 1 Dec 84 p 1

[Report by YOSH LENINCHI correspondent: "At the Uzbekistan LKSM Central Committee: Atheistic Upbringing and the Komsomol"]

[Text] At the scientific-applied conference which took place yesterday at the Uzbekistan LKSM Central Committee there were discussions of the topics "The Role of the Komsomol Organization in Conducting Scientific Atheistic Upbringing Work Among Student Youth" and "Questions of Atheistic Upbringing and Counter-propaganda." Noted scholars and professors A.S. Agoranyan, A.I.

Abdusamatov and other comrades spoke in the course of the conference. The conference took place in the spirit of an interesting and creative meeting.

ACTIVITIES OF WOMEN'S COUNCIL DESCRIBED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek on 6 December 1984 carries on page 4 a 500-word article by R. Ismatullayev (Akkurganskiy Rayon) titled "Scientific-Applied Conference." The article reports on activities of the Commission on the Spread of Knowledge Among Women which was organized not long ago under the Tashkent Oblast Bilim [Knowledge] Society. The commission has already organized several interesting evenings and conferences. It operates under the leadership of senior scientific worker of the UzSSR Academy of Sciences Oriental Institute, Candidate of Historical Sciences Muborak Yunuskhajayeva. Among the commission's most active members are UzSSR Academy of Sciences Oriental Institute senior scientific worker, Candidate of Historical Sciences Farida Salimova, senior scientific worker of the UzSSR Academy of Sciences Oriental Institute, Candidate of Philological Sciences Ra'no Khajayeva, and head of the External Relations Offices of the UzSSR Ministry of Agriculture Mavjuda Nazarova.

Recently, the commission and the UzSSR Ministry of Agriculture jointly sponsored a scientific-applied conference under the rubric "The UzSSR--in the United Family of Peoples of the USSR." The conference was held in Akkurganskiy Rayon. At this conference members of the oblast council on work with women gave reports on "Uzbekistan in the United Family," "Uzbekistan's Friendly Relations with India," "Uzbekistan's Economic Relations with the USSR's Neighboring Countries," and "Uzbekistan's Cooperation with Arab Countries."

RECLAMATION SHORTCOMINGS MUST BE ELIMINATED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 30 December 1984 carries on page 1 a 1,300-word lead editorial entitled "Amelioration Makes the Land Precious" which stresses shortcomings in reclamation work that were pointed out at the 18th Plenum of the Uzbek CP Central Committee. The party's reclamation program calls for increasing republic irrigated lands to 5-5.5 million hectares by the year 2000. Measures will be implemented to improve conditions on the existing 3.7 million hectares of irrigated land and to completely reclaim the Karshi and Dzhizak Steppes and a number of other massifs. All of this will play a decisive role in increasing yields of cotton, grain, corn, vegetables, melons and other produce, and in realizing the Food Program. Amelioration sharply increases yields, an indisputable fact. Great harm can be done when ameliorative work is approached with negligence.

When water resources are not repaired or serviced on schedule they break down. Poorly working pumps can waste up to 18-20 percent of the water from resources. Unfortunately, most chutes, drainage pipes and ditches lie in need of repair. The water of Karkidan Reservoir is leaking out and causing the salination and inundation of the land of most farms in Kuva Rayon. Large tracts of land on farms in Nishan, Ul'yanov, and Usman Yusupov Rayons in Kashkadarya Oblast are being inundated and salinated. In Kyzyltepe and other

rayons of Navoi Oblast the lower level of soil is allowed to remain hardened which prevents the subsoil diversion of water. Unfortunately, efficient use is not being made of irrigation and reclamation equipment, part of which sits out in the open getting rusty. Leaders of party and soviet organizations and agro-industrial unions must act to improve irrigation and amelioration work, increase the organizational role and responsibility for results of specialists in this area, and see that plans and obligations are carried out. The republic Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources and the Glavsredazirsovkhozstroy shall turn over for use newly reclaimed lands only after they have been brought to a perfect condition.

RAPO GOALS DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek on 21 December 1984 carries on page 2 a 1,300-word article by Shuhrat Jabborov entitled "RAPO: Achievements and Problems" in which he responds to letters questioning the purpose and effectiveness of the rayon agro-industrial unions that were formed after the May 1982 plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. To illustrate the situation on farms prior to the formation of RAPO's Jabborov cites a case in which a kolkhoz chairman goes to a raykom first secretary and says his vegetable crop is harvested but he doesn't have enough transportation to get it to procurement points. The first secretary gets on the telephone and gets the necessary transportation. But is the secretary's job to dispatch transportation? And if he's doing that, then what are rayispolkom officials doing? Clearly, in some places "parallelism" existed and in others party organs were doing the job of soviet organs. That's why the RAPO's were created. They were charged with the tasks of growing, harvesting, processing and delivering produce. However, it's impossible to switch from one method to another overnight, which is why inertia is evident in some RAPO's. Thus, it's very important for RAPO workers to understand their rights and duties. The RAPO unifies the forces of collective and state farms and the enterprises that service their equipment. At the same time it must improve management in agricultural sectors of the APK, coordinate their activities and mobilize their resources to fulfill the Food Program. The RAPO council has the power to create optimum working conditions for every collective by correctly distributing assets such as equipment. The effectiveness of the system was illustrated by the formation of RAPO's on some farms in the RSFSR, Ukraine, Georgia, Latvia and Estonia during the 10th Five Year Plan. The criticism voiced by some officials at the 5th plenum of the Syrdarya Obkom of the ineffectiveness of RAPO's reflects the fact that some RAPO workers and officials don't fully comprehend their duties or don't sufficiently support them. However, RAPO's can considerably simplify management of the agro-industrial complex, cut out reduplication and reduce the number of management apparatuses, and should be a key factor in achieving successes in the fields of production and socio-cultural development.

SYRDARYA MEETS COTTON HARVEST GOAL

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 10 December 1984 carries on page 4 a 1,400-word article by I. Qochqorov, chairman of the Syrdarya Oblispolkom, entitled "Our Self-Sacrificing Labor Is for the Homeland" in which he announces that Syrdarya farmers have met their 1984

harvest goal of 425,000 tons of cotton. He notes that while serious shortcomings in cotton cultivation had been permitted in the oblast in recent years, with the support of the republic party and government steps have been taken to correct the situation. These included raising demandingness toward crew leaders, implementing agro-technical measures and peaking socialist competition. Attention was focused on mechanizing the cotton harvest. This year 3,700 harvesters were in operation, the most ever in the oblast. Qochqorov honorably mentions various leading farms, workers and machine operators and expresses gratitude to over 55,000 Tashkent students who helped out with the harvest.

METEOROLOGIST COMMENTS ON FREEZING COLD DECEMBER

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 23 December 1984 carries on page 4 a 300-word interview with V. Khisomiyeva, section chief at the republic Hydrometeorological Services Center, entitled "Freezing Days of December" in which he comments on the unusually cold weather in December. The weather bureau had forecast only a slight drop in temperatures in the first days of December, and a rise to normal conditions in the second 10 days throughout the southern republics. Unfortunately, a cold stream from the Arctic took an easterly direction through the Urals and West Siberia and dropped into Central Asia, upsetting all forecasts as a result. Temperatures in Uzbek cities and villages fell more than 15-20 degrees off normal, and cold days without precipitation are expected to continue until the end of the month. Similarly drastic weather changes were also noted in 1910, 1920, 1930, 1932, 1944, 1946 and 1950. Khisomiyeva remarks that it is especially important to conserve on electric energy and gas during the cold spell.

BREAD QUALITY RAPPED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 16 December 1984 carries on page 2 a 1,000-word article by R. Hoshimov, departmental chief at Uzbekistan's Administration of State Standards, republic radio correspondent M. Murodov, and newspaper correspondent J. Kholqosimov entitled "Bread Is a Revered Delicacy" in which they report on their findings following inspection of bread plants in Tashkent and elsewhere. The authors found that Plant 3 subordinate to Tashkhlébtorg produced especially poor quality bread, over half of which had to be returned, and was fined 31,700 rubles. Inspection of five enterprises subordinate to the republic Ministry of the Food Industry resulted in fines against four of them for producing worthless bread. Similarly, nine enterprises subordinate to the Tashkent Consumer Coop Society were found to be baking bread of substandard quality. Failures at such plants are partly attributable to poorly serviced equipment, badly organized transportation and substandard sanitary conditions, but are largely caused by using the rotten flour shipped to them by nine out of ten enterprises of the republic Ministry of Procurement whose warehouses are contaminated with smut. The authors urge local party and soviet organs to take steps to improve the situation by raising the responsibility of cadres for the quality of bread and establishing strict supervision over the observation of regulations by bread enterprises.

INSPECTION TEAM FINDS ANIMAL HUSBANDRY SHORTCOMINGS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 21 December 1984 carries on page 3 a 1,800-word article by republic Ministry of Agriculture specialists S. Abdurashidov, M. Davletov and A. Yarmeyev and journalists H. Abdusamatov, A. Umarov and U. Karimov, entitled "Is This the Way To Prepare for Winter Pasture?" in which they report on an inspection tour to determine the status of animal husbandry in Syrdarya Oblast. The team found that the majority of farms are behind last year's indexes for meat and dairy production and for increasing the size of herds. Oblast-wide, the meat production plan has been met by only 78.8 percent and the milk production plan by 85.8 percent. Due to poor feed grain preparation and tending 3.3 percent of the cattle and 5 percent of the sheep and goats in the oblast are below average weight. The team concludes that leaders of oblast party and soviet organizations and agricultural organs must take steps to radically improve the situation in Syrdarya.

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 29 December 1984 carries on page 4 a 1,900-word article by agricultural officials Abdurashidov, Davletov and Yarmeyev, and journalists Abdusamatov and O. Meliboyev entitled "Everyone Is Mobilized" in which they report on an inspection tour of Dzhizak Oblast animal husbandry farms. The team found that while preparations for the winter pasture are generally on a sound footing and the oblast is showing progress in increasing the size of herds several backward rayons are dragging the entire oblast behind. As a result, meat production is 83 percent, milk production 77 percent and egg production 68.5 percent of the annual plan as of 1 December. The team concludes that oblast party and soviet organizations and agricultural organs must take steps to eliminate shortcomings that impede the development of animal husbandry in the oblast.

GAS, ELECTRIC ENERGY MUST BE CONSERVED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 20 December 1984 carries on page 1 a 900-word lead editorial entitled "Fuel Must Not Be Wasted" which stresses the need for energy conservation with the onset of winter. Some enterprises and apartment buildings are not efficiently utilizing or adequately supervising the consumption of gas and electric, even though various housing complexes are experiencing a shortage of natural gas. The editorial cites the Andizhan Hydrolysis Plant for waste of electric energy and the Akhangaron Cement Production Union for waste of gas. It urges enterprises to draw up practical plans for economizing and supervising the use of fuel and electric energy and soviet organs to take steps to eliminate waste in domestic consumption.

TYUMEN HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION REPORT

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 8 December 1984 carries on page 3 a 300-word article by Salim Najapov, chief of the Road Construction Administration 1 of the Uztyumendorstroy Trust, entitled "Our Road Through the Forests" in which he reports that his administration has constructed 18.8 kilometers of highway in the Tyumen region of West Siberia. The road has been inspected and approved by a state commission. Najapov

states that his administration has pledged to complete another 4 kilometers before the end of the year.

CENSUS TO DETERMINE HOUSING NEEDS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 11 December 1984 carries on page 4 a 600-word article by G. Kvon, deputy chief of the Uzbek SSR Central Statistical Administration, entitled "For a Precise Count" in which he discusses the goal and method of a partial census to be conducted among 5 percent of the population living in all areas of the USSR outside of the Far North on 2-11 January 1985. The limited census is intended to determine population changes since the 1979 All-Union census and facilitate planning in some economic sectors up to the year 2000. The questionnaire will seek information on the marital status, births, use of housing space and housing problems of people capable of working but who are engaged in household or subsidiary farm work. The census will be conducted by state statistical organs. Those going from house to house will not ask for documents. The interview will consist only of filling in the questionnaire. Interviewers will be drawn from among instructor-comptrollers, deputy chiefs of rayon and city data gathering stations, inspectors from state statistical organs and other workers from local enterprises, organizations and schools. All of them will carry identification. On 28 and 29 December these interviewers will make the rounds of homes in their sectors to acquaint inhabitants with the census and set a time for the interview.

MANY NEW TEACHERS FAIL TO REPORT TO JOBS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek on 1 December 1984 carries on page 1 a 900-word unsigned editorial under the heading "The Young Specialist." The editorial deals with the problem of new teachers who after finishing their education fail to arrive for teaching duties at the place of assignment. In 1984, 19,899 young specialists were sent in accordance with requests of schools, preschool institutions, extracurricular and other institutions of people's education. Of these, 9,929 had a higher education and 9,331 had a secondary specialized education. But over 1,000 of those who received instructions to report to somewhere in the system of people's education failed to do so. Among them are graduates of Tashkent State Pedagogical Institute, the Republic Institute of Russian Language and Literature, Bukhara Pedagogical Institute and the following pedagogical schools: Gulistan, Yangiyol, Tashkent imeni Yu. Rajabiy, Kattakurgan and Denov. Moreover, 201 graduates of the UzSSR Ministry of Culture music schools, 196 graduates of Tashkent State University imeni Lenin, and 234 from other educational institutions of the republic failed to arrive at the place they were assigned. The editorial lays some of the blame on oblast and rayon departments of people's education for their failure to provide housing for the prospective teachers. Specifically mentioned in this regard are Tashkent City and Dzhizak, Navoi, Sry-Darya, Andizhan and Khorezm oblasts.

FIGURES CITED ON UZBEK PROGRESS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 7 December 1984 carries on pages 2 and 3 two boxes of "Facts and Figures" that contain the

following items of information:

- Uzbekistan's territory comprises 447,400 square kilometers.
- As of 1 January 1983 the Uzbek CP had 5.8 million members.
- In each 24-hour period in Uzbekistan are produced an average of 92.7 million kilowatt hours of electric energy, 17,800 tons of mineral fertilizer, 66 tractors, 25 cotton harvesters, 83,000 pairs of shoes, 178 household refrigerators, 1,120 tons of vegetable oil, 2 million canned goods and 15,600 square meters of housing.
- In the years of Soviet government nearly 81,000 titles have been printed in 1 billion copies. In Tashkent alone there are 200 libraries with book funds of 9 million copies. Prior to the Revolution there was only a single library.
- Prior to the Revolution there were 63 hospitals with 997 spaces on the territory of modern Uzbekistan. Now there are 1,165 hospitals and 2,351 polyclinics and dispensaries with 191,000 spaces, and nearly 50,000 doctors and 140,000 mid-level medical personnel.
- Today, 1.6 million women work in the republic national economy. More than 78,000 of them have received awards and medals, including 118 Heroines of Socialist Labor. There are 3,200 female doctors and candidates of science, over 70 female professors and corresponding members of the republic Academy of Sciences and 28 female deputies to the republic Supreme Soviet.
- Uzbekistan was awarded the Order of Lenin for record cotton harvests and other agricultural successes in 1939, 1956 and 1982.
- In the 11th Five Year Plan the republic national income will increase by 4.2 billion rubles. In 1985 the volume of industrial production will reach 20.6 billion rubles, a 30 percent increase over 1980.
- Uzbekistan is first in the country in the production of cotton fiber, silk and cotton cleaning machinery.
- In 1906 the journal VESTNIK VOSPITANIYA wrote that it would take 4,600 years to eradicate illiteracy in Turkestan. Uzbekistan has become a fully literate republic in the years of the Soviet government. Today, there are close to 10,000 public education schools with more than 4 million students and 43 vuzes with 285,000 students. The ratio of students to the total population is greater than in Japan, France and West Germany.
- There are 35,000 scientific workers and over 900 doctors and 14,000 candidates of science in the republic.
- Fuel and energy, ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, chemical and petrochemical, and machine construction industries have been created in the republic. No foreign country can match the irrigation system and hydrotechnical facilities of Uzbekistan.

Social and Cultural Affairs

EDITORIAL BLASTS IDEOLOGICAL FAILURE IN LITERATURE

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 23 December 1984 carries on page 2 a 2,900-word editorial entitled "Ideology Is the Main Criterion of Our Literature" which criticizes ideologically unacceptable trends and superficiality in current Uzbek literature. Uzbek Soviet literature has successfully continued the work begun by Gorky and Mayakovsky, Fadeyev and Shyolokhov, who portrayed contemporary life using the method of socialist realism. Their works provided an example for Khamza and Ayni who in turn inspired later Uzbek writers to deal with important socio-political

events in the life of the country and people. The 16th Plenum of the Uzbek CP Central Committee acknowledged the important contribution made by writers to the successes achieved by the republic over the last 60 years, but at the same time stressed that a relentless struggle must be waged against ills that impede progress and threaten the health of the Soviet way of life. At a March 1984 meeting of the Uzbek CP Central Committee with representatives of the intelligentsia urgent tasks of artists and writers in this field were clearly outlined.

First of all, it's impossible to be complacent about the continuing appearance of works that are shallow in theme and superficial in treatment. The fact that contemporaneity is increasingly becoming the main theme in literary works is heartening, but most of the time these works provide only a superficial glimpse of the spirit, anxieties, desires and rich inner world of the modern worker. Writers must depict events and characters with boldness and conviction. Only the truly patriotic person with a full understanding of his actions should be portrayed in today's works. The age is rich in outstanding heroes who must be embodied in clear, lively, and spiritually convincing characters. Only a party approach to creative work helps writers accurately portray the main trends of today. The true talent doesn't allow himself to be apart from life or to exaggerate negative incidents. Unfortunately, some artistic works present cases of family disputes, alienation or unfortunate lives, instead of portraits of full-bodied contemporaries who exemplify the best ideological, political and spiritual attitudes. Some writers present mediocre treatments of contemporaries. The heroes of such works talk instead of work or criticize one another at meetings. Reading them one could get the impression that the spiritual world of contemporaries is impoverished.

Works that are ideologically and artistically weak should not be promoted simply because they treat current themes. Some young writers share a peculiar view that is extremely alarming to the public. According to this view the best qualities of contemporary life are embodied in physically weak and spiritually abnormal people. This view can be seen in the dramatic work "Purebreds That Ran Off the Track" by Sharof Boshbekov. Its hero is a muddleheaded youth whom everyone regards as an idiot. Together with a young correspondent from a rayon newspaper the idiot youth exposes a group of sovkhos officials who have been pilfering everything in sight.

Young writers often fail to think deeply enough about the significance of the themes they take up. For example, in Salohiddin Sirojiddinov's story "Beads" the author approvingly portrays children who expose their mother's impure behavior. Such cases are encountered in life, but are they typical? No, there are few mothers of this type. Why would a young writer choose to write about an event that is rare in life? Some writers approach serious themes with a superficial life stance. For example, the seasoned author Stanislav Kulish writes about young people in his story "Truency for Pleasure." He focuses on problems of greed, spiritual meanness and ethical irresponsibility, but fails to pass judgment on these attitudes. Writers who would deal with serious problems must abide by the rules of serious literature.

Ideologically unacceptable works cannot be tolerated. The shortcomings in Mamadali Mahmudov's novel "Immortal Cliffs" were appropriately criticized in

the press. The novel unrealistically portrays conditions of the past and was confused in its approach both to the past and to the social affiliations of its heroes. Nonetheless, the novel has still not been revised.

Uzbek writers have long paid attention to the theme of atheism. The Uzbek democratic poet Muqimi exposed the true face of adherents of the Shariat in his satirical works. Khamza, as well as Ghafur Ghulom and Abdulla Kahhor, further developed the theme. At a time when the ideological struggle is intensifying writers must firmly grasp the necessity of fighting on behalf of the best Soviet traditions and the sacredness of their duty to create bold and profound works on the atheistic theme. However, there are still writers fascinated by the old customs and afraid of the new, despite the fact that religious beliefs propagate ignorance and backwardness.

While the quality of poetry is changing for the better and young poets are showing greater professionalism, some petty, obscure and abstract poems are still being published. For example, the young poet Rauf Parfi writes "I am alone, my voice is alone." Why has a talented poet become hopeless? The mature Uzbek poet Shukrullo writes in his poem "Debate of the Century" that he is apathetic toward the great scientific achievements of the age, and longs for the past, for a time when he dipped a piece of bread in his raki before eating it.

The 16th Plenum of the Uzbek CP Central Committee heightened an atmosphere of healthy criticism and self-criticism and pointed out ways to eliminate shortcomings by party, soviet, economic and public organs. This atmosphere also makes it possible to positively influence the development of literature and art.

PARTY VETERANS URGE ASSAULT ON RELIGION, PHILISTINISM

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 14 December 1984 carries on page 2 a 2,300-word round table discussion entitled "This Is Our Path" in which six party veterans remark on current political and social issues. A. Rustamov says that the effectiveness of educational work has weakened. The hypocrisy of some responsible officials who say one thing at the pulpit and do another thing in the neighborhood or at home is visible to all. Gh. Soipov agrees and adds that although there is no social basis for the formation of petty bourgeois views among youth one can still see young men and even girls drinking and smoking. If you ask them why they do it they reply it's their business. But such behavior is absolutely the business of society, which has a vested interest in the physical and spiritual health of its members. R. Boyjonov points out that young people get confused after receiving hours of atheistic instruction at school to go home and see high officials, teachers and intellectuals actively participating in religious ceremonies. Ch. Ibrohimova agrees that some high officials are fascinated by the old customs and practice them in their homes. Even women who work at ministries hold religious birth ceremonies and seek out fortune-tellers. Y. Bobojonov recalls when he was 18 years old and was a member of a troupe performing Khamza's plays. The troupe went to villages and exposed mullahs and imams, turned mosques into komsomol centers for culture and enlightenment and showed movies and staged plays in them. Rustamov wonders when the changes

they began to initiate 70 years ago will take effect and whether it isn't time to attack these ills along the entire front and put an end to them once and for all. O. Obidov warns that religious proponents are adapting their propaganda to present conditions and that young people are starting to believe the damlas and imams. Institute graduates are unable to convincingly expose these religious beliefs, which makes it imperative to mature a new generation of knowledgeable, ideologically mature people who possess a Marxist-Leninist world view.

Boyjonov dwells on the weakness of komsomol education. Although there are 42 million komsomol members many of them don't understand ideology. Rather, they are muddleheaded, indifferent and fad-conscious and try to live off their parents as parasites. Youth must be trained to read the classics of Marxism-Leninism. Ibrohimova recalls that when they were young the revolutionary spirit was more powerful. Without newspapers, radio or television, they relied on meetings and discussions for political tempering. Today, ideological work is rife with formalism and figure-quoting. Boyjonov agrees and urges that an absolute halt be put to campaigning in ideological work, especially in atheistic education. Ibrohimova recounts that she attended a recent oblast girls' conference and was shocked to see the girls wearing so much make-up and gaudy jewelry and clothes. Boyjonov recalls that Lenin and Gorky proclaimed a war on philistinism and laments that this fight has slacked off today. One of the final comments in the discussion was made by Obidov who stressed the importance of fighting compromise: "The compromiser is actually a criminal. The lesson of recent years proves the truth of this assertion."

UZBEK PRESS DISCUSSES 'TRADITIONAL' WEDDINGS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek on 14, 15, 26 and 29 December 1984 carries six articles on the theme of wedding ceremonies. Three of them (two in the 14 December issue and one in the 26 December issue) are responses to a YOSH LENINCHI article which appeared on 26 October titled "Ring in the Pocket" which described disciplinary action taken against Komsomol youths who insisted on observing their weddings in mosques. These three articles reflect approval of the measures taken and relate additional measures enacted at the institutions writing the letters of response. The letters come from the Bukhara State Pedagogical Institute imeni S. Orjonikidze, the Bukhara Tekhnikum of the Gas Industry, the Tashkent Trade Tekhnikum and the Kokand State Pedagogical Institute. They tell, for the most part, of increased attention to weddings among Komsomol members, reprimands issued for participation in religious ceremonies and improved atheistic training.

Letters published in YOSH LENINCHI on 15 December 1984 and 29 December 1984 discuss the unhappiness of arranged marriages. On 15 December 1984 YOSH LENINCHI carries on page 2 a 300-word letter from B. Otanov, a student at Tashkent State University, titled "Where Does the Beauty of a Wedding Lie?" Otanov tells what he learned from talking with some old men in Andak Village in Samarkand Oblast. The men told of traditional sports competitions which used to be held at weddings, such as equestrian sports, wrestling and high jumping competitions. The enthusiasm generated by these events was, in their opinions, greatly superior to today's weddings where competition tends to take the form of heavy drinking by the guests and lavish spending by the

parents of the brides. In conclusion Otanov suggests training specialists to plan and organize wedding celebrations. "How much better it would be if such traditions as sports competitions were restored today."

UZBEK CULTURAL PROGRESS DUE TO SOVIET REGIME

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 8 December 1984 carries on page 3 a 2,300-word article by Laziz Qayumov, laureat of the Uzbek SSR State Prize imeni Khamza, entitled "The Good Fortune Bestowed by the Revolution" in which he comments on Uzbek cultural progress in the 60 years since the formation of the republic. He recalls that in 1895 when there were no local vuzes a woman of a Turkestan nationality tried to enter St. Petersburg University but was turned down by its rector. One of the most reactionary newspapers of that time, the NOVOYE VREMYA, approved the rector's action. However, this incident was contrary to the humanism of the Russian intelligentsia, and Gorky himself defended the woman's right to an education in the SAMARSKAYA GAZETA. Today, with the help of the Soviet people, and above all the great Russian people, over 280,000 young men and women can study in the three universities and 40 vuzes of Uzbekistan. The Uzbek language has been vastly enriched and strengthened over the last 60 years. Today, Uzbek is the language of legal documents, the republic hymn, artistic works, television and radio broadcasts and school instruction. A world famous literature, opera, ballet, sculpture, architecture and cinema are all part of Uzbek culture which is national in form, socialist in content and internationalist in spirit. Conscientious people call these achievements the Soviet miracle. But bourgeois propagandists slander the Soviet regime, history and way of life. According to them Uzbekistan is supposedly losing its national form, but at the same time, in direct contradiction, is supposedly becoming nationalist. In fact, Uzbekistan has achieved its socio-economic and cultural successes thanks to the fraternal help of Soviet peoples and to the socialist regime which respects and even glorifies the national pride of every people.

PARTY VETERANS GRATEFUL FOR RUSSIAN AID, LANGUAGE

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 8 December 1984 carries on page 3 an 800-word article by party veterans Gh. Soipov, A. Tokhtaboyev, M. Khojayevo, and Kh. Salohiddinov, entitled "Thank You, Russian People" in which they express gratitude for the aid of the Russian people in the establishment of the Soviet regime and building of socialism in Uzbekistan. They state that Uzbeks genuinely love their elder brothers, the great Russian people, and admire their talent, intelligence, industry, humanism and internationalism. Thanks to the Russian language, which has become the language of discourse and cooperation among all soviet peoples, the Uzbeks have access to modern scientific advances and the treasures of Russian and world literature. Russian also plays an enormously important role in educating workers in an internationalist spirit. A person who knows Russian can better understand the significance of events and changes in the modern world, and grasp the power of the new historical truth, great ideas and his role and place in today's world. The veterans conclude with the statement: "We place our hands on our breasts on this blessed day and say, thank you, our long-time, esteemed, eternally precious Russian elder brother."

CULTURE MINISTER ON PROGRESS OF PERFORMING ARTS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek on 7 December 1984 carries on pages 1 and 2 an 800-word article by Zakhra Rakhimbabayeva, Uzbek SSR Minister of Culture, entitled "Flourishing of Our Culture" in which she remarks on the development of the performing arts in Uzbekistan over the last 60 years. The first bricks in the foundation of the Uzbek theater were laid from the first days of the Revolution through the sacrifices of artists like Khamza and actors and actresses, whose path was particularly hazardous, like Uyghur and Nurkhan. The first Uzbek opera by S. Vasilenko and M. Ashrafiy was performed in 1939, and this fine tradition is continued by today's generation of operatic artists. Important events in the progress of performing arts were the founding of the Institute of Theater and Scenic Arts, the Tashkent State Cultural Institute, the Tashkent State Conservatory, the Tashkent Cultural-Educational Tekhnikum, the republic Fine Arts College imeni Ben'kov, and the Tashkent Choreography School. Rakhimbabayeva attributes this progress to the constant paternal concern of the communist party and Soviet government for the flourishing of Uzbek culture.

TAJIK ACADEMY PRESIDENT ON SCIENTIFIC PROGRESS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 15 December 1984 carries on page 3 an 800-word article by M. Osimov, president of the Tajik SSR Academy of Sciences, entitled "Frontiers of Research" in which he reviews the progress and kinds of research conducted at the academy institutes in conjunction with the 60th jubilee of Tajikistan. The Tajik Academy of Sciences stands at the center of republic scientific establishments and vuzes which have 8,000 associates, including 3,000 candidates and doctors of science, conducting research on medicine, technology and the natural and social sciences. Attached to the academy are the Gissor and Sanglak Observatories which facilitate research on meteors and comets, and a broad network of geophysical and seismological stations from which seismic activities can be monitored to help the prediction of quakes. Geologists concentrate on drawing up stratigraphic maps of mountain structure and studying the natural resources of the Himalaya and Pamir Mountains. Biologists and botanists focus on the study of the plant world and on problems of reclaiming mountainous areas for agriculture. Social scientists pay special attention to problems of the spiritual culture of the Soviet people and publicizing the experience of building socialism.

KARAKALPAK COUNCIL OF MINISTERS CHAIRMAN ON 60TH JUBILEE

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 26 December 1984 carries on page 2 a 1,200-word article by M. Yusupov, chairman of the Karakalpak ASSR Council of Ministers, entitled "In the Fraternal Family" in which he comments on the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Karakalpak republic. The Karakalpak Autonomous Oblast was created during national delimitation in Central Asia in 1924, was changed into an ASSR in March 1932, and entered into the Uzbek SSR in December 1936. Prior to the Revolution Karakalpakistan was one of the most backward regions of Czarist Russia. The people were exploited by local feudal lords, the Khiva Khans and Czarist

officials and suffered from hunger, lack of rights, illiteracy and oppression. In moving from that stage to the present Karakalpakistan has received the assistance of all Soviet people, especially the great Russian and fraternal Uzbek peoples. In agriculture the region has gone from growing 11,000 tons of cotton in 1924 to over 400,000 tons today, not to mention nearly 290,000 tons of rice. Today, there are 856 secondary schools with 17,000 teachers and 375,000 students, 25 tekhnikums and 41 trade and vocational schools, and preschool facilities for 45,000 children. There are 22 newspapers and 3 journals published in the republic and the Karakalpakistan Publishing House annually prints over 200 titles in 2 million copies. Karakalpak literature and art is developing on the basis of the socialist realism method, and its ties with the literatures of fraternal peoples are ever strengthening. The Karakalpak ASSR is a shining example of the superiorities of the socialist regime and the Leninist nationality policy.

KARAKALPAK FILIAL HEAD ON SCIENTIFIC PROGRESS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OBZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 26 December 1984 carries on page 2 a 700-word article by S. Kamaolov, chairman of the presidium of the Karakalpak Filial and Academician of the Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences, entitled "From the Alphabet to the Peaks of Science" in which he comments on the development of science in conjunction with the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Karakalpak republic. Before the Revolution only 0.2 percent of the Karakalpaks were literate and none had a higher education. The first primer was published in 1925. Today, Karakalpakistan is a fully literate republic with thousands of higher educated specialists. The first scientific establishment--the Karakalpak Scientific Research Institute--was formed in Turtkul in 1931 with the help of the Russian scholars S.E. Malov, I.P. Ivanov, S.P. Tolstov and N.A. Baskakov. Until the first pedagogical institute was formed in 1944, local cadres were trained in vuzes in Moscow and Tashkent. After the war a mobile section of the Uzbek Academy of Sciences was set up in Nukus. In 1947 the Karakalpak Institute for Economics and Culture was made a part of the Academy's Institute of Language and Literature. In 1958 a second institute--the Farming Institute--was formed in Chimbay. The establishment of the Karakalpak Filial of the Academy in 1959 played an important role in the training of local doctors and candidates of science. The same year the Karakalpak State Pedinstitut was turned into the Nukus State University. There are also eight filials and departments of Uzbek branch research establishments in Karakalpakistan. Altogether, over 400 scientific workers conduct research. Republic historians and literary scholars have made important contributions. Recent works include the two-volume "History of the Karakalpak ASSR," Russian-Karakalpak and Karakalpak-Russian dictionaries, "Self-defining Dictionary of the Karakalpak Language," and "Folklore of Karakalpakistan."

SUCCESSFUL PRESCHOOL RUSSIAN PROGRAM IN KHIVA PRAISED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek on 26 December 1984 carries a 700-word article by Ye. Pavshukova, our correspondent, Khiva, titled "First Teachers." The article features instruction of Russian language and literature at Khiva No 6 Nursery-Kindergarten. Since 1980, a special room has been set aside there for Russian language instruction. It is equipped

with a record player, tape recorder, language lab and other equipment. Because of the school's success, it served as the base for a republic conference in 1982 on teaching Russian to preschoolers.

BETTER ATHEISTIC CHILDREN'S LITERATURE NEEDED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek on 5 December 1984 carries on page 3 an 800-word article by H. Abdullayev, candidate of pedagogical sciences, titled "Great Value in Upbringing." The article concerns the use of folklore in atheistic upbringing. Abdullayev begins by discussing some of the ways in which folklore can be used for this purpose. However, he notes that because some imaginary creatures are not fully understood by some small children, the tales can have a "certain negative impact on the successful formation of their world views." Because of this, some children believe in imaginary creatures. Abdullayev says there are now "very few" works on atheistic topics written for Uzbek children. "The time has come to create a chrestomathy of examples of literature for children and adults for the purpose of atheistic upbringing."

UZSSR SCHOOL ENROLLMENTS GIVEN

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek on 8 December 1984 carries on pages 1-2 a 2,400-word article by O.S. Abbosova, UzSSR minister of education, titled "Glorious Path." The article discusses achievements in Uzbekistan since the revolution in the field of education. Abbosova states that at present, 9,380 general education schools operate in the UzSSR. There are over 270,000 teachers in these schools who provide instruction for over 4.3 million pupils. Approximately 1.5 million pupils are being raised in schools and groups with extended days. This represents an increase of 120,000 over last year. This year, 645,000 children were admitted into zero level and first grades, and 252,000 entered the 9th grade in secondary schools. Over 200,000 young men and women attend school in evening sessions or through correspondence.

This school year every oblast opened with five experimental classes for 6 year olds. The percentage of children in preschool education institutions is due to grow from 42.1 percent in 1984 to 45.8 percent [unclear if figure refers to 1985 or 1990].

GROWTH OF SCHOOL ENROLLMENTS IN BUKHARA

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek on 8 December 1984 carries on page 4 an 800-word article by Sh. Soliyev, director of Bukhara Oblast Institute of Teacher Qualification Improvement, Honored Republic Teacher, titled "Development of Bukharan Education." The article traces the development of education in Bukhara. Soliyev states that there were 358 schools with 88,200 pupils in the republic in 1940; by 1956, there were 495 schools with 98,083 pupils, and by 1970 there were 537 schools with 233,633 pupils. Today there are 390 schools with 253,000 pupils. (This includes schools in Navoi Oblast located on the territory reflected in the earlier figures.) Eighty-four percent of the 17,000 teachers who work in these schools have a higher education. The oblast has 9 boarding schools, 19

specialized secondary educational institutions, 36 vocational-technical schools, 5 tekhnikums, and 2 higher educational institutions.

IMPROVING UZBEK LANGUAGE INSTRUCTION FOR NON-UZBEKS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek on 11 December 1984 carries on page 7 a 700-word article by R.A. Yoldoshev, senior scientific associate of the Uzbekistan Pedagogical Sciences Scientific-Research Institute imeni Qori-Niyoziy, candidate of pedagogical sciences, titled "The Lesson and the Speech Situation." The article presents a way to improve Uzbek language instruction in non-Uzbek schools. Yoldoshev notes that in recent years, instruction of Russian and foreign languages has begun to use "situations" in which pupils must raise questions or describe what is happening. This has not yet been applied much in Uzbek language classes for non-Uzbeks. Many of the questions which are common in Uzbek language lessons (eg., "Who is this?" or "What is this?") are of very limited use. Yoldoshev recommends use of pictures of oral descriptions of situations which prompt pupils to respond by making more sophisticated dialogues. These, he feels, would better help develop Uzbek speaking skills.

PARENTS' POOR EXAMPLE MAY HAVE DISASTROUS EFFECT ON CHILDREN

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek on 22 December 1984 carries on page 3 a 700-word article by R. Ochilov, inspector of Sabir-Rakhimovskiy Rayon Department of People's Education, and H. Yoldoshev, veteran teacher, Outstanding Teacher of UzSSR Education, titled "It's Necessary To Think More Seriously." The article discusses some of the possible consequences when parents set a poor example of behavior for their children to follow. One case is cited of a 23 year old youth who was drunk while driving on Saghbon Street of Tashkent's Sabir-Rakhimovskiy Rayon. This led to an accident in which the youth and four of his friends died. In his childhood, this young man had not been a good pupil in school and his parents never worried about it. He never studied a trade; he made friends with "street kids" and learned to smoke and then drink. His father had often come home drunk and beaten his wife. In fact, the father died 4 years ago as a consequence of his drinking. Ochilov and Yoldoshev regret that some parents never go to school to find out about their children's progress, and never go for a walk or take their children to the theater. They prefer to spend time eating and drinking in restaurants and tea houses. Some parents also encourage their children to select an easy but lucrative job. The children in such families rarely do well in school. The authors also criticize the indifference of people who pretend not to see when they witness young people disrupting order or even committing illegal acts.

UZBEK 'FUNDAMENTALS OF SCIENTIFIC ATHEISM' PUBLISHED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek on 15 December 1984 carries on page 3 an 800-word article by Safar Otanov, candidate of philosophical sciences, docent of Tashkent State University Pedagogical Institute imeni Nizomiy, Department of Scientific Atheist Ethics and Aesthetics, titled "Necessary Material." The article reviews Oqituvchi Publishers' recently released "Ilmiy ateizm asoslari" [Fundamentals of

Scientific Atheism] by O. Bozorov, N. Saidov and B. Shermuhamedov. The book is to be used in the course on atheism in pedagogical schools. The book is organized in such a fashion as to tell teachers what topics to cover in which lessons. The reviewers note that the authors have made productive use of sociological research materials. Although the article gives a generally positive evaluation of the book, a number of shortcomings are mentioned. Among other things, the reviewers feel that the book should have given a fuller treatment to the reactionary essence of the spread of Islam to Central Asia and a precise directory of sociological research which has been conducted.

"Observations show that there is a very great need for this textbook. We hope that the authors, in preparing its new edition, will take our ideas into account. Therefore, it is appropriate to evaluate the publication of 'The Fundamentals of Scientific Atheism' in Uzbek as a major event."

DOCTORS ANSWER READERS' QUESTIONS ON HEPATITIS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek on 15 December 1984 carries on page 4 a 600-word article by Kh. Abduqodirov, assistant of Tashkent State Medical Institute Kafedra of Infectious Diseases, and K. Abduqodirova, department chairman of the Uzbekistan Scientific-Research Institute of Epidemiology, Microbiology and Infectious Diseases, titled "Protect from Hepatitis." The article is written in response to a letter from a YOSH LENINCHI reader who wants to know about hepatitis. It mentions such ways of catching the disease as bathing in open water reservoirs, shaking hands and kissing and using common towels, linen or dishes. Children spread the disease through their toys. Some people do not go to the doctor when they get the illness, but instead try to cure it by drinking boiled sasfar [iris], or even crushed worms or their own urine. The authors warn that such "cures" do nothing to help, but can have serious negative consequences. They advise observing good personal hygiene, keeping living areas clean, keeping flies away, keeping garbage in appropriate places, boiling water before use and not polluting water sources.

PSYCHOLOGIST DISCUSSES MAJOR FACTORS LEADING TO DIVORCE

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek on 15 December 1984 carries on page 4 a 700-word article by O. Azimov, candidate of psychological sciences, docent, titled "For Eternal Happiness." Azimov discusses the most important causes of divorce. The first is great differences in age of spouses. He says that ideally husbands should be 2-3 years older than wives. If the difference is much greater, there is a greater likelihood of divorce. Men and women with dissimilar origins or education also run a higher risk of divorce. Long acquaintance before marriage lessens the likelihood of divorce. Among other factors, Azimov cites high consumption of alcohol and unequal division of household chores as contributing to divorce.

DOCTOR'S MURDER OF OWN FATHER CONDEMNED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek on 21 December 1984 carries on page 3 a 600-word article by N. Qutfiddinov, aide of Karshi City

Prosecutor, 3rd class jurist, titled "Patricide." The article discusses the case of medical doctor Oktam Eshmurodov, who murdered his own father. His father was a candidate of philological sciences who worked for many years as a respected teacher at Karshi State Pedagogical Institute. The senior Eshmurodov was a good father and his children received a higher education. On April 28, 1984, several months after the death of his wife, the senior Eshmurodov came to the house where his children were living, next door to his own home. According to Oktam Eshmurodov's testimony after the crime, his father had arrived drunk. According to his story, around midnight the children tried to take their father home to put him to bed. He protested, however, and began swearing at Oktam and his late mother. Subsequently, Oktam struck his father over the head several times with an axe handle while his brother held their father in place. Soon after, the senior Eshmurodov died. Oktam testified that his father had come drunk on a number of previous occasions. Other witnesses, however, claimed that the father never drank and got along well with people. Qutbiddinov says that even if the father was drunk, there was no excuse for two sons to kill their father. Why, if Oktam--who is a doctor--did not intend to kill his father, did he strike him on the head? As a consequence of his actions, Oktam Eshmurodov was given a 10 year sentence in a strict regime labor colony.

CONFERENCE ON LEGAL UPBRINGING

Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 22 Dec 84 p 2

["Everyone Must Know the Law"]

[Text] Yesterday a scientific-applied conference on questions of improving legal upbringing of students on the basis of resolutions of the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum and the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee 16th Plenum which was organized by the republic Komsomol Central Committee and the UzSSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education took place in the meeting hall of the scholars' council of Tashkent State University imeni V.I. Lenin.

Uzbekistan LKSM Central Committee Secretary H.H. Hamidov opened the scientific-applied conference with an introductory speech.

Reports were heard by head of the republic Higher and Secondary Specialized Education Ministry Social Science Instruction Office A.A. Akbarov, head of the Department of Supervision of Execution of Laws Concerning Juveniles A. A. Aleksandrov and others.

International

SOVIET-TURKISH RELATIONS REVIEWED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVIET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 27 December 1984 carries on page 3 a 900-word commentary by F. Shohismoilov entitled "The Bright Path of Cooperation" in which he reviews Soviet-Turkish relations in conjunction with Ankara talks between Turkish Prime Minister Turgut Ozal and Soviet Prime Minister Mikolay Tikhonov. Good neighbor relations between the

two countries began in the difficult year of 1920 when Kemal Ataturk sent a letter to Lenin requesting diplomatic ties and aid. Despite great hardships due to foreign intervention and civil war, Moscow provided much financial and military aid to Ankara, including 10 million rubles in gold and thousands of arms. The Soviet government was also the first to recognize the Turkish revolutionary government and abrogated unfair Czarist treaties with Turkey. The two countries signed a friendship and brotherhood treaty in March 1921. When the Turkish Republic was proclaimed in 1923 Ataturk wrote that victory could not have been achieved without Russian support and that it would be a crime for Turks to forget its aid. In the 1930's textile combines were built in Kayseri and Nazilli and a window glass enterprise near Istanbul with Soviet aid. In March 1967, the two countries signed an economic and technical treaty which led to the building of the Iskenderun Metallurgy Combine, Izmir Oil Refinery and Seydisehir Aluminum Plant with Soviet technical aid. Trade between the two countries has been increasing annually and in 1983 the volume of mutual turnover of goods was 212 million rubles. In accordance with a recent pact signed in Ankara this figure will double in 1985. The Soviet Union will ship to Turkey various machines, instruments, transport vehicles, machine tools, oil and oil products, and Turkey will export to the Soviet Union cotton, olive oil, kidney beans, citrus fruits, livestock, tobacco, minerals, chemical and leather products. Soviet-Turkish relations have developed despite the attempts of imperialist and reactionary forces to disrupt them. As Prime Minister Ozal stressed at a recent press conference cooperation between the two countries is in their mutual interests and serves to strengthen good neighbor relations.

SOVIET-VIETNAMESE COMPARATIVE LAW STUDY DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 14 December 1984 carries on page 3 a 300-word interview with Doctor of Law M.M. Fayziyev, deputy chairman of the Uzbek chapter of the Soviet Association for Political Studies, entitled "Scientific Cooperation" in which he discusses his activities on a recent trip to Vietnam. While there he gave a course on Marxist-Leninist theory of government and law at the Central Administrative School under the Vietnam Council of Ministers, and also helped set up a program for teaching this course and seminars. Participants in the course were workers of provincial soviets and were very interested in the experience gained by Uzbekistan in building socialism. Fayziyev also states that the Science Committee of the Vietnam Council of Ministers and the Institute of Government and Law of the USSR Academy of Sciences have agreed to make a comparative study of the development of law in Soviet eastern republics and in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. Uzbek scholars, including associates of the republic Institute of Philosophy and Law, will participate in the study which will be implemented in 1986-1990. During his trip Fayziyev visited many cities and villages and took part in a number of meetings. Everyone he met expressed boundless love and loyalty to the Soviet Union and the Soviet people.

INDIAN DISTRIBUTOR OF SOVIET PUBLICATIONS IN TASHKENT

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 10 December 1984 carries on page 8 a 700-word interview with Mr. Ram Pal, director of the

Rajasthan People's Publishing House in India, entitled "Shining Model" in which he discusses his company's activities and his trip to Tashkent. For many years Rajasthan has had an agreement with the Soviet International Book Company to distribute Soviet books, journals and newspapers in India. Ram Pal is in Tashkent in connection with the distribution of the new illustrated magazine SOVIET UZBEKISTAN which is published in Uzbek, Russian, English, Urdu, Arabic, German, French, Spanish, Persian and Dari languages. He states that millions of Indians have a great respect for the Soviet Union and its policies. They are also interested in its experience since it is a multi-national country like India. Indians wish to understand how national traditions and relations develop in a socialist society. Another aspect of their interest is that the peoples who lived in the eastern regions of colonialist Russia lived under conditions similar to India's history. Thus, Indians are very interested in the experience of Uzbek and other Central Asian nationalities whose changing lives are covered in Soviet publications. The triumph of Lenin's ideas on the nationality question is seen in the example of the Uzbek people.

GUADELOUPE CP NEWSPAPER PUBLISHES SKETCH ON UZBEKISTAN

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVIET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 7 December 1984 carries on page 3 a 400-word item entitled "Long Live the 60th Anniversary of the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic" which reports that an article of this title was published in L'ETINCELLE Newspaper, the organ of the Guadeloupe Communist Party. The article contrasts the pre-revolutionary backwardness of the region with the economic achievements of Uzbekistan over 60 years. Its author recently visited Uzbekistan and became convinced that the path followed by the Uzbek people should be followed by the people of Guadeloupe.

COMMISSION FOCUSES ON UZBEK, EASTERN WOMEN

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVIET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 7 December 1984 carries on page 2 a 500-word article by Candidate of History Muborak Yunuskhojayeva, chairwoman of the Commission for Dissemination of Knowledge Among Women of the Tashkent chapter of Znaniye, entitled "The Jubilee's Propaganda Trains" in which she discusses the goals and activities of the commission. Formed a year ago the commission's basic task is to assist lecturers in propagating party and government decisions, explain domestic and foreign policies and expose bourgeois falsifications among Uzbek women. Most of the women activists who form the commission have worked in the Eastern countries which they study and are very knowledgeable about the situation of women in them. Thus, they are able to effectively counter bourgeois propaganda which falsified the friendly relations of Uzbekistan with Eastern countries and which distorts both the Soviet reality and the life of women in the modern East. Commission activists have conducted several scientific-practical conferences on such themes as "V.I. Lenin on the Fate of Eastern Women," "Uzbek Women: Activist Builders of Communism," and "Uzbekistan in the Single Friendly Family of the USSR."

ACADEMICIAN ON INTERNATIONAL FOCUS OF TASHKENT POLYTECH

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVIET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 10 December 1984 carries on page 2 a 1,200-word article by Karim Ahmedov, rector of Tashkent

Polytechnical Institute and Academician of the Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences, entitled "Inextinguishable Sun" in which he describes the structure and goals of the institute. Since 1920 when the first university in the Soviet East was opened in Tashkent science and education have known unparalleled progress in the republic which has become socialism's beacon in the East. Tashkent Polytech was formed from departments of the Central Asian State University in 1929. Today it is the largest higher technical school in the Soviet Union, and trains specialists in 68 fields. Some of its graduates are state, public, party, soviet, trade union, and komsomol workers, or manage large industrial enterprises and economic sectors. The institute has 230 departments and 15 laboratories. In the last 3 years 22 doctoral and 120 candidate dissertations have been defended, and four patents and 216 copyrights have been registered by those associated with the institute. Currently, 45 research projects are being pursued there. The institute has 42,500 students of over 50 nationalities and 3,000 professors and teachers. For the past several years it has been training cadres from Asian, African and Latin American countries and this year's foreign enrollment includes 800 students from 53 states. More than 200 Vietnamese who finished technical training at the institute are now working in their country's national economy. Ahmedov concludes with the statement that the great successes achieved in all fields by Central Asian republics during the years of Soviet government can be called a miracle of socialism.

COMPLAINT TO NEWSPAPER ON HOSPITAL CONDITIONS

Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 26 Dec 84 p 4

["Not Printed in the Paper, But Measures Taken"]

[Text] "My daughter was taken to Namangan Oblast Zadarinsky Rayon Central Infectious Diseases Hospital with jaundice. The unhealthy environment there, in particular the rude manner of health worker S. Fahriddinova, very much angered the patients..."

The complaint letter sent for investigation was discussed at the hospital party meeting. In his response sent to the editors, Zadarinskiy Rayon Central Hospital head, Doctor K. Sobirov, says that the facts were basically confirmed. The reasons for the shortcomings committed were considered in detail. S. Fahriddinova was given a strong reprimand for irresponsibility towards her position and for staining the honor of Soviet doctor.

COMPUTER INTRODUCED AT SAMARKAND UNIVERSITY

Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 26 Dec 84 p 4

["With the Help of Electronics"]

[Text] The task of searching for patent information at Samarkand State University imeni Alisher Navoi is now being performed by an electronic computer. The Vektor-P automat search system has been introduced there. It has become the first such system in a Central Asian higher school.

The magnetic bank provides necessary information in several minutes and therefore the time spent by scholars to find required information has been significantly shortened. Thanks to the presence of highly trained mathematicians and programmers, and computer center equipment with perfected electronic technology, it is becoming easier to introduce new things.

Beginning next year, Samarkand's other higher schools and enterprises will also be able to use the new service.

STORY FEATURES PROBLEM OF YOUTH WHO DESIRE TO STAY IN CITY

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek on 11 December 1984 carries on page 4 a 900-word article titled "Creative Trial." The article reviews some short stories by amateur writers. It quotes a passage from one work by Tashkent writer Husanboy Tojimatov titled "Waiting." Commenting on the story, the article says, "the selected theme is timely and good and indicates that at a time when there is a shortage of specialists with a higher education in the village, many young people come to the city to study and then remain there. It is interesting that they live only with the desire to remain in the city, working not in their specialty, but in whatever field they find."

Military

MILITARY AWARDS CEREMONIES SHOULD ATTRACT MORE YOUTH

Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 14 Dec 84 p 2

[Article by A. Bahriyev, people's judge of Samarkandskiy Rayon, secretary of Ulughbek sector Komsomol organization: "Let's Bring Up Future Fighters"]

[Text] It is the sacred obligation of every young citizen to be a worthy child of our boundless homeland and to protect its borders as one protects one's own eyes.

At today's Samarkandskiy Rayon Komsomol conference special attention was devoted to the work carried out by Komsomol committees in the areas of raising youths in a military-patriotic spirit and preparing them for military service in the Soviet Army. But it must be said that Komsomol activists in certain Komsomol organizations do not meet much with those being called into the ranks of the army or those who have returned from serving their youth obligation. They do not pay enough attention to organizing sending-off ceremonies.

I'll mention one more problem of interest to most. Ceremonies with the rayon Komsomol committee and rayon military commissar present at which awards are given to the soldiers who earned them during military service should be held with the broad participation of youth. Otherwise most people never find out about such solemn events or the bravery displayed by their countrymen.

CIVIL DEFENSE LESSONS IN UzSSR SCHOOLS

Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 5 Dec 84 p 2

[Article by Colonel N. Ochilov, head of the Tashkent Oblast Civil Defense Office: "Preparedness for Civil Defense"]

[Excerpt] The following will be observed in the 1985 school year in general education schools in order to improve instruction of civil defense: 6 hour lessons and 5-6 exercises of 15-20 minutes each in the second grades, 4-5 exercises of 15-20 minutes in the third grades, 15 hour lessons and exercises in the second half of the fifth grades, and passing of the civil defense and GTO standards.

In the sixth through eighth grades: exercises and passing of the GTO and civil defense norms. In ninth grades, 18 hours; and in tenth grades, 8 hours; in the ninth and tenth grades, girls take medical-sanitation preparation; fourth through seventh grade pupils take part in Zarnitsa military sport games, and eighth through tenth grade pupils take part in Orlyonok military sport games.

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